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ABSTRACT

During the past several years, national attention has focused increasingly on the many problems facing youth. The Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 was passed to address this growing problem. The Act stipulates that every Federal agency that administers a juvenile delinquency program must produce a juvenile delinquency development statement every year. These statements outline the legislation, policies, programs, and practices developed to combat juvenile delinquency. This report examines the level of Federal support for JJDP Act goals in fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992. Chapter 1 describes the missions of the Federal agencies covered by the report. Chapter 2 lists the 18 goals that have been distilled from the JJDP Act, such as "develop and implement national standards for the administration of juvenile justice", as well as "design, conduct, and provide training for those working with juveniles". The chapter also summarizes the Federal programs that support each goal and provides an overview of Federal laws that further the JJDP Act. Chapter 3 contains a brief description of the 278 programs-- alphabetized by agency and by program--covered by this report. Appendices list the addresses and telephone numbers of the agencies that sponsor the programs and furnish a complete list of abbreviations and acronyms. (RJM)

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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements:

A Report on Federal Programs

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

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Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements:

A Report on Federal Programs

February 1995

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Foreword

The programs set forth in this publication represent a significant level of Federal commitment to meeting the needs of youth and their families. I believe that an even greater level of commitment through partnerships and multiagency collaboration is presently underway and will continue to emerge in the years ahead. The need to promote, encourage, and foster collaboration at all levels of government has never been greater.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended, requires all Federal agencies that administer juvenile delinquency programs to submit annual juvenile delinquency development statements to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The statements describe the pertinent policies, programs, and practices and detail how these agencies have implemented programs related to juvenile delinquency prevention, control, diversion, treatment, rehabilitation, planning, education, training, and research, including drug and alcohol abuse programs and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

This compilation of juvenile delinquency development statements represents 278 initiatives and programs of 20 agencies of the Federal Government from fiscal year (FY) 1990 through FY 1992. The total expenditure was $15.8 billion—$4.7 billion in FY 1990, $5.3 billion in FY 1991, and $5.8 billion in FY 1992.

It is difficult to measure the overall impact of these programs at the State and local levels. However, I am confident that, together, these programs have provided a significant resource that has assisted State and local governments in addressing delinquent behavior at the community level. Through the continuing efforts of these 20 Federal agencies and their juvenile delinquency programs, innovative programs and projects designed to meet the needs of young people and their families are being developed, tested, and implemented across the country. We need to look at evaluation results and replicate and expand those programs that are proven to be successful. We need to coordinate and integrate related programs to provide a continuum of care that addresses the multiple risk factors in the community and in the lives of children and families that result in abuse, neglect, delinquency, and violence.

The Department of Justice and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) are encouraged by the achievements in Federal programming that these statements represent and energized by the prospect of a continuing Federal commitment to serving the needs of our Nation's youth in the future. OJJDP is proud to work with its Federal agency partners in ongoing efforts to prevent and combat juvenile delinquency.

Shay Bilchik
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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Introduction

During the past several years, national attention has focused increasingly on the many problems facing our Nation's youth, including substance abuse, crime, violence, child victimization, and school safety. As these problems have proliferated, the Federal Government has taken an aggressive role in determining the underlying causes and developing solutions.

At the center of this effort is the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), which was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974. OJJDP provides Federal leadership for the Nation's efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. Supporting OJJDP is the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which was established through Section 206(a) of the JJDP Act. The Council makes recommendations to the President and Congress on juvenile justice priorities and coordinates all Federal programs relating to the issues of juvenile delinquency and missing and exploited children.

Section 204(i) of the JJDP Act requires every Federal agency that administers a juvenile delinquency program to submit a juvenile delinquency development statement annually to the Coordinating Council through the OJJDP Administrator. These statements describe the legislation, policies, programs, and practices that address the goals of the JJDP Act and explain how these programs support the goals and mandates of the Act.

Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements: A Report on Federal Programs examines the level of Federal support for JJDP Act goals in fiscal years (FY's) 1990, 1991, and 1992. Chapter 1 describes the missions of the Federal agencies covered by the report. Chapter 2 lists the 18 goals that have been distilled from the JJDP Act, summarizes the Federal programs that support each goal, and provides an overview of Federal laws that further the JJDP Act. Chapter 3 contains a brief description of the 278 programs—listed in alphabetical order by agency and by program—covered by this report. For further information, appendix A lists the addresses and telephone numbers of the agencies that sponsor the programs. Appendix B provides a complete list of abbreviations and acronyms. Three indexes at the end of the report list the programs alphabetically by agency sponsor, by target audience or impact area, and by program title.

Trends in Federal Support

Twenty agencies contributed statements for this report. They funded 278 programs, representing a Federal outlay of approximately $4.7 billion in FY 1990, $5.3 billion in FY 1991, and $5.8

billion in FY 1992. The report documents important changes in the way the Federal Government is approaching issues relating to juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention.

Research on juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention is a major Federal thrust. From FY 1990 to 1992, more Federal agencies funded research than any other type of activity. During this period 11 Federal agencies supported 115 research projects on juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention.

The Federal Government is addressing some of today's most complex and arduous problems—youth crime, substance abuse, and victimization. From FY 1990 to 1992, funds awarded to programs addressing juvenile gang activities increased $265 million, and funds awarded to programs addressing the illegal use of drugs and alcohol by juveniles increased $500 million. The number of programs addressing the problem of missing and exploited children doubled.

Providing safe schools, as well as alternative schools, to enable children to learn is a national priority. From FY 1990 to 1992, the number of programs aimed at reducing school violence, keeping students in school, providing alternative educational environments, and assisting and supporting educators grew from 22 to 34, while the level of funding for such programs increased $100 million.

Training and technical assistance are important vehicles Federal agencies use to disseminate information, increase skills, and improve the Nation's system of justice. From FY 1990 to 1992, the level of funding for training programs increased more than $100 million. Training and technical assistance programs continued to be a priority because they are considered to be cost-effective and efficient methods of conveying a vast amount of information to a broad audience.

Interagency collaboration and cooperation among Federal agencies is strong. From FY 1990 to 1992, multiple Federal agencies collaborated on 28 programs, demonstrating continued interest in pooling resources. Agencies recognized that collaborative programs, with their emphasis on development of a comprehensive approach, increase program impact, maximize the use of Federal funds, and encourage interagency cooperation at the State and local levels.

These trends reveal the breadth of the initiatives in which the Council is involved, and they underscore the commitment of the Federal Government to reduce and prevent juvenile crime and violence. Research findings significantly improve understanding of antisocial behavior and test innovative approaches for addressing and preventing delinquency. Educational programs improve the learning environment so that young people can learn. Training programs share important research findings with juvenile justice policymakers and practitioners and develop new skills in those who work directly with young people. Jointly sponsored programs allow program developers to draw upon the best talent and most current information in the Government.

The Nation's agenda on juvenile crime and delinquency is necessarily broad. This report illuminates the challenges that lie ahead.

Chapter 1: The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was established through Section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. The Council serves as the focal point for Federal agencies to work together to address problems associated with juvenile delinquency, delinquency prevention, and missing children through program coordination, program planning, and policy development. The Chairman of the Coordinating Council is the Attorney General of the United States; the Vice Chairman is the OJJDP Administrator.

The Coordinating Council makes recommendations annually to the President and Congress on Federal policies and practices relating to juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention and on the coordination of Federal activities. The Council is responsible for reviewing funding proposals that involve collaboration between the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and other Council members. The Council also reviews Federal programs and practices relating to the detention and custody of juveniles and recommends ways to improve such practices.

Council meetings are a forum for exchanging information, ideas, and research findings among Federal agencies; planning and developing cooperative programs; discussing and implementing strategies to prevent and reduce delinquency; and identifying ways to enhance Federal agency collaboration. Council members work together to tackle some of the Nation's most difficult problems, such as juvenile drug and alcohol abuse, gangs, violence, and sexual exploitation.

The Council plays an important role in developing comprehensive, systematic responses for dealing with issues and problems associated with juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention. Although each agency offers its own unique approach to these problems, the Council embraces the philosophy of applying multiple talents and pooling resources to develop solutions to some of the most challenging problems facing youth today.

This philosophy is demonstrated in the magnitude of Council-sponsored activities. For example, in 1992 the Council wrestled with one of the most critical problems affecting local communities—juvenile alcohol and drug abuse. Recognizing that the Federal Government plays a pivotal role in helping communities respond to these problems and that solutions do not rest solely with one agency or organization, the Coordinating Council released its first jointly funded publication, *Juvenile Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: A Guide to Prevention, Treatment, and Control.* This collaborative guide describes promising Federal programs, research, training and technical assistance efforts, publications, and clearinghouses that address juvenile substance abuse. The first comprehensive publication of its kind, the guide is an important resource for all types of youth services and juvenile justice agencies.

From 1974 to 1992, the Coordinating Council included 17 statutory member agencies that met quarterly to discuss juvenile justice issues and improve coordination of Federal juvenile delinquency and missing and exploited children programs. An additional 11 agencies participated regularly on a voluntary basis. Although these 11 agencies do not directly support or fund programs or activities that address the goals of the JJDP Act, each plays an important role in supporting juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment efforts. Exhibit 1 lists these statutory and nonstatutory (voluntary) Council agencies.

In 1992 the JJDP Act was amended, underscoring the need for greater collaboration and interagency involvement in preventing and treating juvenile delinquency. The amendments altered the face of the Coordinating Council. The Council now includes nine statutory Council members:

- U.S. Attorney General.
- Secretary of Education.
- Secretary of Health and Human Services.
- Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- Secretary of Labor.
- Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Director, ACTION.
- Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy.
- Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

These members are complemented by nine ex-officio juvenile justice practitioner members: three appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, three appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate, and three appointed by the President. The practitioners provide an important link between the Federal Government and local communities.

Because this report covers the 3-year period prior to the changes in Coordinating Council membership, information is included from member agencies that were active during fiscal years (FY's) 1990, 1991, and 1992 and that submitted data for inclusion in this publication. To explain each agency's role and its contributions to addressing problems facing children and youth, a description of purpose for each agency follows.

Exhibit 1—Coordinating Council Members, FY 1990 Through FY 1992

Statutory Members

- Attorney General of the United States (Chair)
- Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Vice Chair)
- Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services
- Secretary, Department of Labor
- Secretary, Department of Education
- Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Director, Office of Community Services
- Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy (formerly called the Office of Drug Abuse Policy)
- Director, ACTION
- Director, Bureau of Prisons
- Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Director, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
- Commissioner, Administration for Children, Youth and Families
- Director, Family and Youth Services Bureau (formerly called the Youth Development Bureau)
- Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs
- Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance
- Director, National Institute of Justice

Nonstatutory Member Agencies

- Administration for Native Americans
- Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
- Community Relations Service
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- National Institute on Drug Abuse
- Office for Victims of Crimes
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Department of Commerce

ACTION

The mission of ACTION is to encourage voluntary citizen participation in programs that address the needs of America's poor and disadvantaged citizens. ACTION fosters the practice of volunteering by coordinating its efforts with public- and private-sector organizations and government officials.

The Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations oversees all ACTION national volunteer programs. Among the programs that work with young people are the Foster Grandparent Program, the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), all of which are administered through regional field offices.

The Program Demonstration and Development Division supports programs aimed at preventing young people from becoming involved in drugs. Demonstration grants have been awarded to a number of national youth-serving organizations, including Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Girl Scouts of the USA, and Just Say No International. Grants have been used to provide drug prevention education, test new ways of involving adult and youth volunteers, and establish alternative activities.

Demonstration grants also have been awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations to develop innovative drug prevention projects in public housing developments. Emphasis is placed on recruiting volunteers who live in the community, especially parents, to provide drug prevention education and related activities for program participants.

In September 1993 President Clinton signed into law the National and Community Service Trust Act, which established the Corporation for National Service. The new agency merged two Federal agencies, ACTION and the Commission on National and Community Service. Called Americorps, this new national service initiative seeks to involve Americans of all ages and backgrounds in community service that addresses special education, environmental, and public safety needs.

Office of National Drug Control Policy

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), formerly the Drug Abuse Policy Office, has the lead Federal role in national demand-reduction efforts. The purpose of ONDCP is to establish priorities, policies, and objectives for the Nation's drug control program. The goal is to reduce the production, availability, and use of illegal drugs in the United States and abroad through the development of a National Drug Control Strategy, which directs the Nation's anti-drug efforts and establishes guidelines for Federal, State, and local cooperation.

ONDCP's Office of Demand Reduction works in the areas of drug education, prevention, and treatment as well as workplace policies. The Office of Supply Reduction drafts the sections of the National Drug Control Policy that deal with domestic law enforcement, including criminal justice, interdiction, money laundering, and intelligence. The Bureau of State and Local Affairs serves as the liaison to State and local governments and functions as a clearinghouse on State and local drug programs and policies.

Although ONDCP does not fund or administer programs, the agency supports drug prevention activities through its publications. The *National Drug Control Strategy* provides an overview of the Nation's drug prevention efforts and *The Directory of Federal Anti-Drug Grants* and *Federal Drug Grants to States* describe Federal drug enforcement, treatment, and prevention grants.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) works closely with other Coordinating Council agencies, supporting programs that target at-risk and delinquent youth. Although USDA is not a direct line authority agency, the Department supports a wide range of State and local activities through the Cooperative Extension Service Network in every State and the 4-H Network.

Since 1988 the Extension Service has worked with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and OJJDP on a collaborative effort called Community Systemwide Response, which helps communities address juvenile alcohol and drug use (see chapter 3). The emphasis on local problem definition and problem solving has led to some unique programs:

- In one community teams of young people and adults work with managers of stores known to sell alcohol to minors to convince them to stop this practice.
- In one community a program for first-time offenders called Facing F.A.C.T. (Final Attempt at Correctional Turnabout) educates youth about the dangers of delinquent behavior.
- In one community BABES (Beginning Alcohol and Addictions Basic Education Series), a special unit on youth substance abuse, is taught to children in kindergarten through third grade.

Local 4-H activities include the following:

- Project LEAD (Legal Education to Arrest Delinquency), a special curriculum for grades 4 and 5 that teaches children about the need for laws, law enforcement, and the judicial system and that emphasizes the importance of taking responsibility for one's actions.
- DARE for Youth Pride, which trains teams of teens to become peer educators in self-esteem, personal responsibility, and communication and decisionmaking skills.

- CARTEENS, a traffic education safety program for first-time juvenile traffic offenders in which teens teach their peers about defensive driving methods, insurance rates, peer pressure, and the dangers of drinking and driving.

U.S. Department of Education

The U.S. Department of Education (ED) was created in 1980 to ensure equal access to education and promote educational excellence throughout the Nation. The Department's four major responsibilities are listed below:

- Establish policies for Federal financial aid for education, administer the distribution of these funds, and monitor their use.

- Collect data and oversee research on America's schools and disseminate this information to educators and the general public.

- Identify major problems and issues in education and focus national attention on them.

- Enforce Federal statutes prohibiting discrimination in programs and activities receiving Federal funds.

ED is creating a partnership that brings together parents, educators, community groups, business and labor leaders, and all levels of government to meet national educational goals established in 1990 by a bipartisan group of Governors, State officials, Members of Congress, and Administration officials. These goals were codified as part of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act.

ED provides training and technical assistance to schools and local communities to address problems facing the educational system. It also funds programs that target youth and young adults, including at-risk youth and youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system. Title VI of the School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act authorizes ED to develop programs to prevent students from dropping out of school and encourage those who have dropped out to reenter. The Homeless Children and Youth Act State Grants Program requires States to submit plans for the education of homeless children. Policies also have been developed to ensure that educational programs are developed for all children, particularly those who are delinquent, neglected, or handicapped.

ED provides vocational rehabilitation and drug rehabilitation counseling to help students stay in school. Through the Office of Vocational and Adult Education, ED plays a major role in expanding and developing correctional education programs.

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

The Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) supports special education programs to meet the needs of youth who are handicapped, including those who are incarcerated. OSERS' comprehensive rehabilitation programs strengthen the capabilities of handicapped children and help them become self-reliant. Programs focus on teacher training and on research to help States develop resources for special education and rehabilitation services.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Several agencies and program offices within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) fund and support programs that focus on the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency, crime, drug and alcohol abuse, and other at-risk behavior. The agencies and offices, which are described on the following pages, are as follows:

- Administration for Children and Families, which includes the Administration for Children, Youth and Families/Family and Youth Services Bureau; Administration for Native Americans; and Office of Community Services.

- National Institutes of Health, which includes the National Institute of Mental Health, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and National Institute on Drug Abuse.

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, which includes the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

Administration for Children and Families

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) provides leadership and direction to the nationwide administration of comprehensive and supportive programs for vulnerable children and families. ACF plans, manages, coordinates, and finances a broad range of programs for children and families, including Native Americans, persons with developmental disabilities, refugees, and legalized citizens. Carried out by State, county, city, and tribal governments and by public and private local agencies, these programs are designed to promote stability, economic security, responsibility, and self-sufficiency.

The goals of ACF are to promote the economic and social well-being of children, youth, individuals, families, and communities by:

- Empowering individuals and families to increase their economic independence and productivity.

- Promoting strong, healthy, supportive communities that have a positive impact on the quality of life and on the development of children and youth.

- Encouraging partnerships among individuals, front-line service providers, communities, American Indian tribes and Native communities, States, and Congress that develop solutions that transcend traditional boundaries.

- Planning, integrating, and reforming services to improve access.

- Making a strong commitment to work with refugees, migrants, and persons with developmental disabilities to address their needs, abilities, and strengths.

ACF coordinates the development and implementation of family-centered strategies and links its programs with other Federal and State programs. ACF programs assist families in financial crisis, emphasizing financial assistance for the short term and education, training, and employment for the long term. ACF programs focus on children and youth with special problems, including those who have been abused or neglected, have run away from home, require adoption or foster family services, have a disability, are at risk of gang involvement, or come from a low-income home. ACF programs promote the development of comprehensive and integrated community- and home-based modes of service delivery.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families

The Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) serves as the focal point within the Federal Government for programs, activities, and initiatives designed to improve the quality of life for children, youth, and families. ACYF includes the Children's Bureau, the Family and Youth Services Bureau, and the Head Start Program. Programs supported by ACYF address the needs of at-risk youth involved with gangs, homeless and runaway youth, child victims of abuse and neglect, and families needing daycare and Head Start.

The Family and Youth Services Bureau, part of ACYF, provides support and assistance to aid and strengthen at-risk youth and their families. The Bureau funds 343 centers for runaway and homeless youth across the country. It also funds a National Runaway Switchboard, which provides information and referral services to runaway and homeless youth and families nationwide, and a Clearinghouse on Runaway and Homeless Youth. To coordinate resources and services provided by center grantees, the Bureau funds networking grants that provide training and technical assistance.

Under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, the Bureau is responsible for administering two discretionary grant programs: the Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth and the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program. Both programs provide funds to develop prevention and intervention programs to decrease drug abuse. These programs include research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance.

Administration for Native Americans

The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) develops innovative approaches and leverages Federal resources to address the major problems and issues in Native American communities. ANA promotes the economic and social self-sufficiency of Alaska Natives, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Native Pacific Islanders by providing grants, training, and technical assistance to Native American communities. ANA also develops policies that encourage and support locally determined Native American social and economic development strategies.

ANA strives to foster the development of balanced approaches at the community level for Native Americans by:

- Strengthening local decisionmaking, Native American leadership, and tribal governments.
- Encouraging the development of stable, diversified local economies and fostering economic activities that promote social and economic well-being and reduce dependency on welfare.
- Supporting local access to and control and coordination of programs and services that safeguard the health and well-being of Native Americans.

ANA's approach to promoting lasting self-sufficiency and enhancing self-government is largely implemented through grants that support social and economic development strategies. These competitive grants are used for locally determined projects that address community needs and goals. New initiatives focus on mitigation of environmental impacts on Indian lands, enhancement of Indian environmental regulations, and Native American language preservation.

Office of Community Services

The Office of Community Services (OCS) provides funds to State agencies and local communities to develop and implement services for low-income individuals. Block grants and discretionary funds stimulate the development of new approaches to provide greater self-sufficiency to the poor, test and evaluate the approaches, and disseminate the results of program evaluations to ensure replication in other communities. OCS programs enhance the use of community resources by strengthening the integration and coordination of activities.

OCS programs focus on at-risk youth. Employment programs supported by OCS help youth from low-income families build self-esteem, gain motivation, and increase self-sufficiency. Programs for young single mothers help them go back to school and prepare for jobs. A nationwide youth sports program teaches youth self-respect while providing drug prevention education and training.

National Institutes of Health

The 1992 Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) Reorganization Act (Pub. L. 102-321) transferred three institutes from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service to the National Institutes of Health. These three institutes are the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) funds research and research training on the etiology, treatment, and prevention of mental disorders and on the promotion of mental health. Several programs within NIMH fund research on topics associated with juvenile delinquency, such as conduct disorders and related behavior problems, violence, and co-morbidity between serious behavior problems and substance abuse disorders. In addition, a suicide consortium comprised of all the Institutes oversees research on the role these and other mental disorders play in suicidal behavior.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) increases knowledge about and develops effective strategies for dealing with health problems associated with alcohol abuse and alcoholism. The Institute conducts and supports research on alcohol-related disorders; coordinates Federal research on alcohol abuse and alcoholism; serves as the national resource for collecting, analyzing, and communicating scientific findings on alcoholism and new methods of treatment and prevention; and supports and promotes public education.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the leading Federal agency in the field of drug abuse research. The goals of the Institute are to expand scientific knowledge about the extent, causes, and consequences of drug use and abuse and to conduct research on the efficacy of promising approaches to drug abuse prevention and treatment. NIDA communicates its research findings to the scientific community through peer-reviewed journal articles and technical monographs. NIDA communicates with the public through community education programs, the national press, the NIDA Drug Abuse Hotline, and publications distributed by the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Created in October 1992, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is the newest agency of the U.S. Public Health Service, Department of Health and

Human Services. Following passage of the ADAMHA Reorganization Act, ADAMHA's services programs were incorporated into the new SAMHSA.

SAMHSA consists of three centers that administer the prevention and treatment services programs formerly located in ADAMHA: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, and Center for Mental Health Services. The creation of SAMHSA strengthened the Federal Government's commitment to improve the delivery of substance abuse and mental health services, expand access to prevention and treatment programs, and enhance the effectiveness of these programs.

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) promotes the development of community, State, national, and international comprehensive prevention systems. CSAP's goal is to connect people and resources with innovative ideas and strategies to reduce and eliminate alcohol, tobacco, and other drug problems in our society.

CSAP provides Federal leadership to support, stimulate, and create partnerships at all levels and with all sectors of society to create a holistic prevention agenda to strengthen the Nation's capacity to foster healthy individuals, families, organizations, institutions, and communities, especially among those at greatest risk.

CSAP supports a variety of national substance abuse prevention, demonstration, training, technical assistance, and evaluation programs. Examples of initiatives supported by CSAP include the following:

- A national communications program that disseminates the latest information about alcohol and other drug problems and approaches to their solutions.
- A national prevention training program that helps people who work with at-risk population groups.
- A State liaison program that supports alcohol and other drug abuse prevention projects in the States.
- Technical assistance to community prevention programs.
- A community partnership demonstration grant program that supports private- and public-sector involvement in the development of comprehensive plans for addressing alcohol and other drug abuse.
- The development of standards for drug testing in the workplace.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is responsible for ensuring that all Americans have safe, decent housing. The Department builds affordable housing, enforces fair housing laws and other regulatory requirements, and promotes urban development through public and private partnerships.

The Public Housing Drug Elimination Act of 1988 authorizes HUD to make grants to public and Indian housing agencies to eliminate drug-related crime in public housing developments. A sizable portion of these funds is used to reduce drug abuse among juveniles. The Act also called for creation of a clearinghouse to collect and disseminate information on the use and prevention of controlled substances in public housing. Located in the Office of Public Housing, the clearinghouse provides information to practitioners, public housing residents and staff, and the public. Data bases describe national and community-based anti-drug activities such as forming resident patrols, organizing drug education and prevention activities, implementing drug hotlines, improving resident screening procedures, strengthening eviction policies, increasing cooperation with local law enforcement, and starting childcare centers.

HUD's Drug-Free Neighborhoods Division provides technical assistance to housing agency staff and resident groups to help them fight drug and other types of crime in their communities. Technical assistance funds are used to assess drug problems in public housing communities; design anti-drug programs; train public and Indian housing authority staff and residents in anti-drug efforts; and improve agency management, operations, and programming.

HUD provides comprehensive services to homeless families and children. Through programs such as the Supplemental Assistance for Facilities To Assist the Homeless, the Supportive Housing Demonstration Program, and Homeless Children and Youth Education Grants, facilities, services, and assistance are provided to this population.

Many HUD-sponsored activities focus on tenant opportunities and community empowerment, particularly as they relate to the elimination of illegal drugs in public housing. Resident groups are trained in resident management, home ownership, and economic development.

HUD works closely with other Federal agencies on programs for public housing communities and residents. For example, HUD and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention sponsored a program for public housing communities that received funding through the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program. HUD and the Bureau of Justice Assistance provided training and technical assistance on community policing to program grantees and their community partners. HUD and the Department of Health and Human Services sponsored the Public Housing Child Care Demonstration Program to expand Head Start projects in public housing.

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Within the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provides assistance to approximately 1 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Bureau addresses many issues of tribal self-determination, including education, social services, alcohol and substance abuse prevention, law enforcement, judicial services, and trust management. BIA works closely with tribal governments; tribal coordinating committees; and Federal, State, and local agencies.

The goals of BIA are as follows:

- Fulfill Federal trust responsibilities based on treaties and laws.

- Support and assist tribes in achieving self-determination.

- Establish programs to prevent alcohol and drug abuse among federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Natives.

BIA disseminates information to help prevent alcohol and substance abuse and reduce juvenile delinquency in Indian country. Program managers monitor and evaluate implementation of the JJDP Act to ensure that the Act's juvenile justice mandates are met and that Indian youth are protected in the same way as non-Indian youth.

U.S. Department of Justice

Eight U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) agencies participated in the Coordinating Council. Their activities are included in this report. The participating agencies are listed below:

- Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Bureau of Prisons.
- Community Relations Service.
- Drug Enforcement Administration.
- National Institute of Justice.
- Office for Victims of Crime.
- Office of Justice Programs.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Bureau of Prisons

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is responsible for the custody of offenders convicted of violations of Federal laws. The Bureau operates 74 institutions for adults. BOP is also responsible for juveniles—persons under the age of 18 convicted of Federal crimes and persons under the age of 21 who are convicted of violating the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act. These juveniles are housed in non-Federal correctional facilities under contract with BOP. These facilities are secure institutions as well as community-based facilities, such as halfway houses. As required by the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, these facilities ensure that juveniles are not placed or retained in adult jails or correctional institutions with regular contact with incarcerated adults. In addition, BOP maintains an online data entry system, Sentry, that collects and reports juvenile information and statistics.

Community Relations Service

The Community Relations Service (CRS) helps communities and individuals resolve disputes, disagreements, or difficulties relating to discriminatory practices based on race, color, or national origin. CRS offers services when peaceful relations among citizens in the community are threatened, upon request by a State or local official, or when the agency believes intervention is appropriate. CRS trains elementary, middle, and high school administrators, teachers, and students in conflict resolution. The agency also targets at-risk youth populations involved in jurisdictional conflicts. It helps communities and nonprofit organizations work with police officers to address gang and drug problems and reduce racial tensions caused by juvenile crime and victimization.

Drug Enforcement Administration

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead Federal agency responsible for enforcing the laws governing the legitimate and illegitimate drug trade. DEA registers legal drugs designated under the Controlled Substances Act in this country; monitors their distribution; and curtails the manufacture, sale, and distribution of illegal drugs.

DEA's policies focus on stopping drug use before it starts. The Agency's demand-reduction strategy emphasizes anti-legalization efforts, law enforcement training, community-based coalitions, drugs in the workplace, sports drug awareness, and youth programs. Through its Demand Reduction Section, DEA special agents conduct drug prevention and education activities nationwide, targeting potential users—including elementary, junior, and senior high school students and minority and high-risk youth—as well as those who have influence over potential users. For example, DEA programs are aimed at high school athletic coaches, school guidance counselors, law enforcement officers, and neighborhood drug prevention and education groups. By training a small group of people who will then work with many, DEA programs are designed to have a multiplier effect.

To address drug problems at the local level, DEA sponsors community-based coalitions to combat drug abuse and avoid duplication or fragmentation of effort. The aim of this initiative is to create coalitions that foster cooperation and communication among school personnel, law enforcement officials, and treatment and other service providers. DEA provides information, guidance, and training to community-based coalitions; increases awareness of necessary resources; and promotes the participation of law enforcement in community-based coalitions.

Office of Justice Programs

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) provides Federal leadership and coordination to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Nation's criminal justice system. OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General who, by delegation of authority from the Attorney General, coordinates policy and focuses OJP's efforts on national priorities. The five OJP bureaus and offices are listed below:

- Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- National Institute of Justice.
- Office for Victims of Crime.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

OJP's primary objective is to form a strong partnership among the bureaus, develop and implement innovative and cost-effective programs, promote information sharing, and foster improvements in the Nation's criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Created by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) supports innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system by helping State and local governments enhance their systems of apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and treatment of criminal offenders.

The Bureau administers the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Pub. L. 100-690), which includes three complementary programs:

- The Formula Grants Program, which provides funds to States to carry out their drug control strategies and priorities.

- The Discretionary Grant Program, which encourages innovative approaches to the control of drugs and violent crime by providing funds to demonstration, training, technical assistance, and multijurisdictional projects.

- Special Programs, which alleviate specific problems such as the need for emergency law enforcement support.

The goal of all three programs is to help State and local units of government address the problems emanating from drug abuse and drug distribution while focusing on national drug control priorities.

BJA's programs are guided by 21 legislatively authorized purpose areas, 3 of which involve youth, juvenile offenders, and juvenile crime. These include the following:

- Improving the effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing control programs.

- Supporting programs that identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders.

- Improving the criminal and juvenile justice systems' response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.

Many of the Bureau's other purpose areas encompass juvenile- and youth-related issues. BJA also provides additional resources to the corrections system to improve treatment in prisons and jails, develop long-range corrections and sentencing strategies, and establish intensive supervision programs. BJA supports multijurisdictional task forces that integrate Federal, State, and local drug enforcement agencies and prosecutors to enhance interagency coordination, snare intelligence, and facilitate multijurisdictional investigations. BJA also operates the BJA Clearinghouse, part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, which provides criminal justice practitioners and other professionals with quick and easy access to information in the field.

National Institute of Justice

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the research and development agency of the Department of Justice. NIJ was established to reduce and prevent crime and to improve the criminal justice system. Specific mandates established by Congress in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 direct NIJ to:

- Sponsor special projects and research and development programs that improve and strengthen the criminal justice system and reduce or prevent crime.

- Carry out research on criminal behavior.

- Conduct national demonstration projects that employ innovative or promising approaches for improving criminal justice.

- Evaluate the effectiveness of criminal justice programs and identify those that promise to be successful.

- Develop new technologies to fight crime and delinquency and improve criminal justice.

- Recommend actions that can be taken by Federal, State, and local governments as well as private organizations to improve criminal justice.

NIJ-sponsored research and development activities examine the causes and correlates of crime, including the relationship between education and employment status and criminal activity, social and familial factors that lead youth toward or away from criminal behavior, and the relationship between early childhood and later criminal behavior. Projects also identify new ways of preventing and reducing crime, including methods school administrators use to control crime in the schools.

Office for Victims of Crime

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is the Federal Government's focal point for addressing the needs and improving the treatment of crime victims. OVC provides funding, training, and other assistance to help crime victims stabilize their lives after the trauma of victimization. A major responsibility is administering the Crime Victims Fund, as authorized by the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984. VOCA created a mechanism for the deposit of Federal fines, penalties, and assessments into the Crime Victims Fund. The amount of money collected varies each year. The amount of VOCA funds available from FY 1985 through 1992 exceeded $931.1 million. Of this total, OVC awarded more than $829.7 million in grants to States and territories and to organizations that serve crime victims across the country. The remainder was used to support other programs for victims.

Approximately 95 percent of the Crime Victims Fund is administered to States through three block grant programs—the State Crime Victim Assistance Program, the State Crime Victim Compensation Program, and the Children's Justice Act Program. The State Crime Victim Assistance Program provides block grants to States for community-based victim assistance programs. The State Crime Victim Compensation Program provides financial assistance to innocent victims of violent crime and their survivors. The Children's Justice Act Program awards grants to States to encourage the development of programs to make the handling of child abuse cases, particularly child sexual abuse cases, less traumatic for child victims and to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of these cases. In 1990 OVC initiated the Children's Justice Act Program for Native Americans to strengthen existing programs and establish new programs to systematically improve the way child abuse cases are investigated and prosecuted on Indian reservations.

With BJA funding, OVC supports the National Victims Resource Center, a national clearinghouse that provides information, reports, studies, and other materials to criminal justice professionals, victim service providers, researchers, crime victims, and the public.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was established by the JJDP Act of 1974. OJJDP provides national leadership, direction, coordination, and resources to prevent, treat, and control juvenile delinquency. It also helps State and local governments improve the system of justice for the Nation's youth and addresses the problem of missing and exploited children. OJJDP provides leadership for the Coordinating Council.

Over the past two decades, OJJDP has kept pace with the changing needs and challenges of the juvenile justice system. In 1984 the Missing Children's Assistance Act was incorporated into the JJDP Act, giving OJJDP a leadership role in issues pertaining to missing and exploited children. The 1988 amendments enabled OJJDP to establish a new grant program to address problems associated with juvenile gangs and to prevent and treat juvenile drug abuse. The most recent amendments to the Act in 1992 authorized OJJDP to support research studies, training activities, and program efforts in several new areas, including delinquency prevention and treatment in rural areas; family involvement in the treatment of delinquent children; mentoring; boot camps; graduated sanctions; services to juveniles in secure custody; juveniles in the criminal justice system; gender bias and gender-specific services; hate crime education; due process and right to counsel; Federal, State, and local program coordination; State challenge grants; and incentive grants for local delinquency prevention programs.

OJJDP meets its goals and carries out its policies and programs through the coordinated activities of seven program components:

- The Concentration of Federal Efforts Program promotes interagency cooperation and coordination among Federal agencies involved in issues relating to juvenile justice and works through the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to develop priorities and objectives for Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities.
- The Missing and Exploited Children's Program coordinates activities, provides training and technical assistance, and conducts research pertaining to missing and exploited children. The program also supports the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.
- The Information Dissemination and Planning Unit publishes and disseminates information on OJJDP-sponsored research and program initiatives and coordinates program planning efforts.
- The Research and Program Development Division conducts qualitative research to assess the problem of delinquency and determine the appropriate juvenile justice system response; monitors projects on the causes of delinquency, methods of preventing and treating

delinquency, and the juvenile justice system's treatment of minorities; and maintains a statistics and systems development program to enhance information gathering and sharing among juvenile justice agencies.

- The Special Emphasis Division provides discretionary funds to public and private nonprofit agencies, professional organizations, and individuals to carry out the mandates of the JJDP Act.
- The State Relations and Assistance Division manages OJJDP's State Formula Grants Program, which helps States and territories prevent and treat delinquency and improve their juvenile justice systems. The division oversees the development and implementation of comprehensive State juvenile justice plans and provides training and technical assistance to help States achieve compliance with the JJDP Act.
- The Training and Technical Assistance Division analyzes the training needs of juvenile justice professionals and volunteers and develops and implements curriculums to meet those needs; organizes training programs for and provides technical assistance to Federal, State, and local juvenile justice system practitioners and volunteers; and conducts needs assessments to help communities develop effective intervention strategies to address gang and drug problems.

U.S. Department of Labor

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) administers programs that increase the employability and self-sufficiency of disadvantaged persons. The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) provides primary legislative authority for these programs.

JTPA, which became fully operational in October 1983, provides job training and employment-related services for economically disadvantaged youth and adults and others who face significant employment barriers. It also provides services to dislocated workers. The goal is to move the jobless into permanent, unsubsidized, self-sustaining employment. Under JTPA, DOL sponsors programs that target youth and young adults with the goal of increasing their employability through training, skill development, and personal motivation. In addition to the basic block grant program, programs funded under JTPA include the Summer Youth Employment Program, the Job Corps, Cities in Schools, and Youth Fair Chance.

U.S. Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for reducing the number of injuries and deaths on the Nation's highways, many of which are caused by drivers who have used alcohol or other drugs.

NHTSA targets young people under age 21 because they are overrepresented in the number of traffic fatalities caused by alcohol.

The Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-564) provides funds to States to reduce deaths, injuries, and property damage caused by traffic accidents. Section 403 of the Act authorizes funds for training highway traffic safety personnel, conducting research on traffic safety issues, improving accident investigation procedures, developing emergency service plans, and administering demonstration projects.

NHTSA programs focus on two goals:

- Enactment in every State of laws banning the consumption of alcohol among persons under age 21.
- Implementation of communitywide activities to reduce alcohol and other drug use and impaired driving by young persons.

NHTSA's Youth Program is based on a 9-part model that includes enforcement, driver licensing, adjudication, school-based programs, and treatment programs. Coordination among all components of the juvenile and criminal justice systems is emphasized. In addition, NHTSA is actively developing training programs for persons who can implement programs that will reduce the motor vehicle crash problem.

Chapter 2: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and Related Legislation

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act was enacted in 1974 to provide Federal leadership for and support to State and local efforts to improve the juvenile justice system. The Act established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) as the focal point for programs and activities to address juvenile delinquency.

Over the past 20 years, the JJDP Act has adapted to the changing needs of the juvenile justice system. In 1984 the Missing Children's Act was incorporated into the JJDP Act. Amendments to the Act in 1988 focused on the problems of juvenile gangs and on the prevention and treatment of juvenile drug abuse. Reauthorization of the Act in 1992 addressed other major issues, including the following:

- Delinquency prevention and treatment in rural areas.
- Hate crime education.
- Services to juveniles in secure custody.
- Graduated sanctions.
- Due process and right to counsel.
- Gender bias.
- Family involvement in treating juvenile delinquents.
- Federal, State, and local program coordination.

Such changes in the JJDP Act reflect changes in the priorities of the Federal Government toward juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention.

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section describes the major mandates of the JJDP Act and lists the many Federal agencies and programs that seek to address those mandates. The second section describes other pieces of Federal legislation that extend the mandates of the JJDP Act to other agencies and programs.

JJDP Act Goals

The JJDP Act contains more than 50 pages, but its legislative mandates and requirements have been distilled into 18 goals. These goals, which are listed in exhibit 2, focus on the problems and needs of youth, including those who are delinquent, abused, missing, exploited, or homeless.

Exhibit 2—Goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

1. Provide technical assistance to public and private agencies and institutions and to individuals to aid in the development and implementation of juvenile delinquency programs. (Section 244)
2. Design, conduct, and provide training to individuals working with juveniles who are delinquent or potentially delinquent. (Sections 241, 244, and 245)
3. Develop and implement national standards for the administration of juvenile justice. (Section 204)
4. Conduct evaluations and studies of results achieved by Federal juvenile delinquency programs, including systems of justice administered by Indian and Alaska Native law enforcement organizations, as well as the potential results that could be achieved through alternative programs. (Sections 204, 221, and 242)
5. Provide resources to and support the efforts of States and local communities that implement programs to help students stay in school. (Section 261)
6. Support and provide technical assistance and funds to address problems associated with runaway and homeless youth. (Title IV)
7. Help State and local governments remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups. (Section 223)
8. Help State and local governments ensure that youth who have not committed delinquent acts are not placed in secure detention or correctional facilities. (Section 223)
9. Help State and local governments ensure that youth are not detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with incarcerated adults. (Section 223)
10. Support efforts to monitor jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and nonsecure facilities to ensure compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act. (Sections 204 and 223)
11. Provide for and support the collection and reporting of information about the number of juveniles taken into custody each year in secure detention facilities, correctional facilities, jails, and lockups. (Section 207)
12. Improve juvenile justice practices in the systems of justice administered by Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations. (Sections 248 and 315)

Exhibit 2—Goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (continued)

13. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including:

    A. Programs to strengthen the family. (Sections 233 and 261)

    B. Community-based alternatives to traditional forms of institutionalization of juvenile offenders. (Sections 233 and 261)

    C. Programs that stress advocacy and improve services to youth in the juvenile justice system. (Section 261)

    D. Prevention and treatment programs for juveniles who commit serious crimes. (Section 261)

    E. National law-related education programs. (Section 261)

    F. Efforts to reduce the proportion of minority youth who are detained or confined in secure detention facilities, jails, and lockups. (Section 261)

    G. Efforts to improve the capability of public and private agencies and organizations to provide delinquency prevention services to juveniles. (Section 261)

    H. Programs for youth employment. (Section 261)

    I. Programs that address the learning disabilities and special education needs of delinquent youth, particularly locally coordinated programs involving educational, juvenile justice, and social service agencies. (Section 261)

    J. Programs and methods to prevent school violence. (Section 261)

14. Develop, implement, and support programs to prevent and control juveniles' participation in gang activities, including illegal drug use and trafficking. (Section 281)

15. Develop, implement, and publicize drug abuse education, prevention, and treatment programs. (Section 281)

16. Develop methods and conduct programs to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system. (Section 261)

Exhibit 2—Goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (continued)

17. Develop and implement research studies, technical assistance programs, and social services to address problems associated with missing and exploited children. (Title IV)

18. Increase the capability of Federal, State, and local governments and of public and private agencies to improve the juvenile justice system, including cooperative efforts with other agencies. (Sections 242 and 244)

Note: Section and Title numbers refer to those sections of the original JJDP Act from which this goal was taken.

Taken together, the goals form a blueprint for all Federal programs and policies on juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention.

The scope of each of the 18 goals varies significantly. For example, some goals concern broad national issues such as gangs, drugs, and alcohol and therefore receive tremendous support through legislation, program funding, and research. Other goals, such as those focusing on removing children from jail or developing national standards for the administration of justice, receive little attention or funding support, although they are equally important to the larger goal of improving the juvenile justice system.

This section features a brief overview of each of the 18 goals, including its area of focus and target audience. Highlights of some of the programs that address that goal are then presented. A summary of Federal support tells how many programs were funded in the reporting period as well as the total amount of money allocated. An exhibit summarizes all Federal activity during the 3-year reporting period, including the following:

- Amount of funding awarded to each project or contract in FY 1990, 1991, and 1992.
- Date when each project was started and completed.
- Target population served by each project.
- Beneficiary of each project.

Comparisons among programs and goals should be done with caution for several reasons. First, neither the number of programs nor the level of funding can be interpreted as an indication of the importance of the goal. For example, some agencies reported only the broad programs under which hundreds of individual projects were funded, while other agencies reported the individual projects that received funding under a broader program. Consequently, differences in program funding levels are often vast. In addition, some agencies' program funding is not comparable to that reported by other agencies. For example, many DOL programs were funded by program year (July 1 through June 30), which means they are on a different cycle than most other agencies, which calculate funding levels based on the Federal fiscal year (October 1 through September 30). In some cases funding information was not available at all, and this is notated with an N/A in the exhibit for that goal.

Second, most of the programs included in this report received funds in FY 1990, 1991, or 1992, but a few received funds in a previous fiscal year. Such programs have been included in this report because the project continued to operate in the 3-year reporting period.

Third, the start and completion dates differ among agencies because they do not track programs uniformly. For example, some agencies track programs using the fiscal year, while others use the calendar year, and still another uses the program year. Some programs are "ongoing," which means that no completion or termination date has been set. And some completion dates are somewhat misleading because the program or project has since been awarded a new contract, been transferred to another agency, or been expanded by a new contract award.

The level of Federal support for the 18 goals of the JJDP Act is broad. As exhibit 3 shows, all of the agencies support at least one goal, and most support many more. General descriptions of the programs listed in this chapter can be found in chapter 3, but questions about individual programs or projects should be directed to the sponsoring agency (addresses and phone numbers are included in appendix A.)

Exhibit 3—Federal Agencies That Support the 18 JJDP Act Goals

GOAL AREA	ACTION	ED	ED OSERS	HHS	HHS ACYF	HHS ANA	HHS NIMH	HHS NIAAA	HHS NIDA	HHS CSAP	HHS OCS	HUD	DOI BIA	DOJ BJA	DOJ DEA	DOJ NIJ	DOJ OVC	DOJ OJJDP	DOL	DOT NHTSA
GOAL 1	●				●					●					●			●	●	●
GOAL 2	●				●					●					●			●		
GOAL 3																		●		
GOAL 4			●		●		●	●	●	●			●	●		●		●		●
GOAL 5	●	●		●	●					●					●			●	●	
GOAL 6	●	●			●			●		●			●				●	●	●	
GOAL 7													●					●		
GOAL 8													●					●		
GOAL 9													●					●		
GOAL 10																		●		
GOAL 11													●					●		
GOAL 12													●					●		
GOAL 13A	●				●	●				●	●		●					●		
GOAL 13B					●					●			●	●		●		●		
GOAL 13C										●				●				●		
GOAL 13D										●				●		●		●		
GOAL 13E		●																●		
GOAL 13F													●					●		
GOAL 13G					●					●				●				●	●	●
GOAL 13H			●	●	●	●				●	●		●					●	●	
GOAL 13I	●		●	●														●	●	
GOAL 13J		●								●						●		●		
GOAL 14	●	●			●					●		●				●		●		
GOAL 15	●	●	●		●	●				●	●	●		●	●	●		●		●
GOAL 16					●													●		
GOAL 17	●				●					●						●	●	●		
GOAL 18					●	●				●				●		●	●	●		●

KEY

ACTION	ACTION
ED	Department of Education
ED OSERS	Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HHS ACYF	Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families
HHS ANA	Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Native Americans
HHS NIMH	Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health
HHS NIAAA	Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
HHS NIDA	Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse
HHS CSAP	Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
HHS OCS	Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Community Services
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
DOI BIA	Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs
DOJ BJA	Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance
DOJ DEA	Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration
DOJ NIJ	Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice
DOJ OVC	Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime
DOJ OJJDP	Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT NHTSA	Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

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Goal 1. Provide technical assistance to public and private agencies and institutions and to individuals to aid in the development and implementation of juvenile delinquency programs.

Programs addressing goal 1 provided comprehensive, specialized technical assistance for the development and implementation of juvenile delinquency programs and services. Technical assistance was directed to various parts of the juvenile justice system, including law enforcement agencies, juvenile courts, juvenile detention and corrections facilities, schools, community-based organizations, and State and local agencies. Exhibit 4 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 1.

Technical assistance programs were aimed at improving the skills and capabilities of practitioners who worked with delinquent and at-risk youth. For example, technical assistance was offered to juvenile court judges through Alcohol Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges, sponsored by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, to increase understanding of dispositional alternatives for youth convicted of impaired driving. Law enforcement officers received training and technical assistance to improve the juvenile justice system's handling of minority youth through Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement and Juvenile Justice Officials, sponsored by OJJDP. Volunteers in Service to America, sponsored by ACTION, provided technical assistance to volunteers to help them develop and implement programs for juveniles who were involved in the justice system as well as those who were at risk of involvement.

Programs supporting goal 1 also focused on the factors related to juvenile delinquency and delinquent behavior. For example, a number of programs addressed juvenile alcohol and drug involvement, while others focused on parental neglect, youth gangs, teenage parenthood, and the lack of economic opportunity. Prevention programs included the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program, funded by the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, and the High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program and Community Prevention Grants, funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. OJJDP's Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance program focused on youth who were involved in the juvenile justice system.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 7 agencies funded a total of 22 programs that addressed goal 1:

- ACTION.
- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- Drug Enforcement Administration.
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- U.S. Department of Labor.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[1]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$1.9 billion	14
1991	$2.0 billion	16
1992	$2.0 billion	20

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[1] Programs that accounted for the largest increase in funds during the 3-year reporting period included CSAP's Community Prevention Grants, High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program, and Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women. Also, the level of funding for ACTION's Volunteers in Service to America and DOL's Job Training Partnership Act Program included activities for youth as well as other population groups. The amount of money spent only on youth-related activities was not available.

Exhibit 4—Goal 1 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
ACTION	Volunteers in Service to America		ongoing	At-risk disadvantaged youth	$25 million	$30.2 million	$32.7 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	States, cities, universities, and community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based programs
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants	FY 1990	FY 1995	Pregnant teenagers and teenage parents	$32.5 million	$45.6 million	$52.7 million	Community-based programs
Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration	Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse	1989	ongoing	High-risk youth	$20,000	$20,000		Schools and community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration	Sports Drug Awareness Program	1984	ongoing	High school youth	$100,000	$170,000	$100,000	School personnel

Exhibit 4—Goal 1 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Demonstration of Postadjudication, Nonresidential, Intensive Supervision Programs[1]	10/87	9/91	Delinquent youth				Juvenile justice practitioners and corrections administrators
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Drug and Alcohol Abuse	10/92	9/95	Juvenile drug and alcohol abusers and at-risk youth			$99,072	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Native American Alternative Community-Based Program	10/92	9/95	Native American youth			$199,926	Native American tribes
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance	9/84	10/92	Delinquent youth	$270,254	$176,000		Juvenile courts and juvenile justice agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance and Law Enforcement Training for National, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies	8/91	6/93	At-risk and delinquent youth		$687,000	$697,000	Law enforcement personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts	7/84	11/94	Delinquent, dependent, and at-risk youth	$392,237	$392,993	$392,422	Juvenile courts and juvenile court personnel

[1] This contract, which received $350,000 in FY 1987, was completed in FY 1990. No funds were awarded during the 3-year reporting period.

Exhibit 4—Goal 1 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance Curriculum for Drug Identification, Screening, and Testing in the Juvenile Justice System	9/90	2/95	Drug- and alcohol-involved youth	$575,000		$150,000	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	7/85	7/94	Delinquent youth	$249,988	$274,976	$249,951	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement and Juvenile Justice Officials	9/91	9/94	Minority youth		$123,903	$184,636	Law enforcement and juvenile justice agency personnel
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title II-A): Adult and Youth Training Program		ongoing	Economically disadvantaged adults and youth	$1.7 billion (program year 1990)	$1.8 billion (program year 1991)	$1.8 billion (program year 1992)	State and local governments
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Alcohol Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges	6/91	1/93	Juvenile impaired drivers		$61,307	$40,000	Juvenile court judges
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving	4/92	4/95	Juvenile impaired drivers			$50,000	Criminal justice agencies
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Youth Traffic Safety Enforcement Workshops	9/92	9/94	Juvenile impaired drivers			$124,000	Police agencies

Goal 2. Design, conduct, and provide training to individuals working with juveniles who are delinquent or potentially delinquent.

Programs addressing goal 2 provided training to individuals who worked in the juvenile justice system. The goal was to help juvenile justice professionals work more effectively with at-risk and delinquent youth by disseminating information about the most promising practices and programs, improving individual skills and abilities, and increasing understanding about the factors leading to delinquency. Training programs were geared to specific segments of the juvenile justice system, including juvenile courts, juvenile detention and corrections facilities, schools, and community-based organizations. Exhibit 5 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 2.

Training also focused on helping State and local governments find effective solutions to the problems associated with juvenile delinquency through the development of consortiums and coalitions comprised of local agencies and organizations. These collaborative approaches were intended to provide comprehensive services to address the multiple issues prompting children to become delinquent or putting them at risk of delinquency; maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery; and achieve the greatest impact on youth, the community, and the juvenile justice system. Programs that emphasized the development of consortiums included the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program, sponsored by the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, and Community Prevention Grants, sponsored by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 5 agencies funded a total of 18 programs that addressed goal 2:

- ACTION.
- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- Drug Enforcement Administration.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[2]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$217.5 million	13
1991	$298.8 million	13
1992	$301.0 million	16

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[2] Programs that accounted for the largest amount of funding during the 3-year reporting period were CSAP's Community Prevention Grants and High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program. In addition, the level of funding for ACTION's Volunteers in Service to America program included activities for youth as well as other population groups; the amount of money spent only on youth-related activities was not available.

Exhibit 5—Goal 2 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
ACTION	Volunteers in Service to America		ongoing	At-risk disadvantaged youth	$25 million	$30.2 million	$32.7 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	States, cities, universities, and community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance-Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants	FY 1990	FY 1995	Pregnant teenagers and teenage parents	$32.5 million	$45.6 million	$52.7 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	National Prevention Training System	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$26 million	$25.8 million	$20.9 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration	Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse	1989	ongoing	High-risk youth	$20,000	$20,000		Schools and community-based organizations

Exhibit 5—Goal 2 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration	Sports Drug Awareness Program	1984	ongoing	High school youth	$100,000	$170,000	$100,000	School personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Demonstration of Postadjudication, Nonresidential, Intensive Supervision Programs[1]	10/87	9/91	Delinquent youth				Juvenile justice practitioners and corrections administrators
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Improving Juvenile and Family Courts' Handling of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases	2/92	9/95	Abused and neglected youth			$500,000	Juvenile court personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile and Family Court Training Program	FY 1987	9/95	Delinquent and at-risk youth	$863,581	$1.1 million	$1.17 million	Juvenile court personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Prosecution Project	7/85	12/93	Delinquent youth	$96,967	$113,270	$124,912	Juvenile prosecutors
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Training Program	FY 1985	6/92	Juvenile offenders	$80,969	$80,773		Juvenile court personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Native American Alternative Community-Based Program	10/92	9/95	Native American youth			$199,926	Native American tribes
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Professional Development of Youth Workers	10/92	9/95	High-risk youth			$199,925	Community-based youth service workers

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[1] This contract, which received $350,000 in FY 1987, was completed in FY 1990. No funds were awarded during the 3-year reporting period.

Exhibit 5—Goal 2 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Telecommunications Technology for Training and Information Dissemination	10/92	10/93	All youth			$99,634	Juvenile justice practitioners

Goal 3. Develop and implement national standards for the administration of juvenile justice.

Programs addressing goal 3 were aimed at improving the system of justice for children and youth through the development of standards to guide juvenile justice administration, programming, and operations. Programs supporting goal 3 provided training, technical assistance, and general support to facilitate the adoption of standards and monitor compliance with national standards. Because of the specific nature of goal 3, OJJDP was the only agency that sponsored these types of programs. Exhibit 6 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 3.

A total of five programs targeted juvenile justice practitioners, juvenile detention and corrections personnel, and State and local policymakers. One program, the Study To Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities, examined detention and confinement practices and procedures and compared them to nationally accepted standards to determine how well facilities were designed, operated, and managed. The Nonparticipating States Initiative provided resources to public and private agencies in States that did not participate in the JJDP Act. These funds were used to develop and implement a statewide program to achieve the mandates of the JJDP Act.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, OJJDP funded a total of five programs that addressed goal 3. Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$49.3 million	3
1991	$50.9 million	4
1992	$51.9 million	5

Exhibit 6—Goal 3 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program		ongoing	All youth	$48.36 million	$49.22 million	$49.7 million	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Nonparticipating States Initiative		ongoing	Delinquent and at-risk youth	$225,000	$325,000	$325,000	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Study To Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities	7/90	3/93	All youth	$799,570		$250,004	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance to States for Compliance With the JJDP Act		ongoing	Delinquent youth		$1.05 million	$1.03 million	State and local juvenile justice agencies and organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Personnel	3/91	4/94	Delinquent youth and at-risk youth		$350,000	$600,000	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel

Goal 4. Conduct evaluations and studies of results achieved by Federal juvenile delinquency programs, including systems of justice administered by Indian and Alaska Native law enforcement organizations, as well as the potential results that could be achieved through alternative programs.

Programs addressing goal 4 were research studies designed to improve understanding of juvenile justice system programs and identify those that showed promise in reducing juvenile delinquency. Many of the studies also aimed to improve understanding of juvenile delinquency by focusing on specific audiences such as drug offenders, gang members, violent offenders, status offenders, victims of abuse and neglect, minority youth, and emotionally disturbed youth. All of the studies were intended to generate comprehensive data and policy recommendations to help practitioners monitor and improve the system of justice for children. Exhibit 7 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 4.

Program evaluations that supported goal 4 included alternative approaches for youth such as boot camps, gang prevention activities, drug testing, early court intervention, and use of the legislative waiver. Research was also conducted on missing children, law enforcement practices and procedures, community policing, court handling of dependency and maltreatment cases, juveniles taken into custody, conditions in detention facilities, and practices used by American Indian and Alaska Native tribes.

In addition, studies supporting goal 4 investigated ways to prevent delinquency by examining child development, causes and correlates of delinquent behavior, school environment, group offending patterns, gang migration, and juvenile sex offenses. Results were used to help design new programs, procedures, and practices for dealing with some of the most difficult issues facing juveniles, including drug and alcohol use, parental abuse, suicidal behavior, gang involvement, and crime.

Several studies examined innovative demonstration programs that served at-risk or delinquent youth. BJA, NIJ, and OJJDP worked together to develop, implement, and evaluate boot camp programs for juvenile offenders. NHTSA and OJJDP worked together on programs aimed at curbing teenage drinking and driving.

Several demonstration programs included an evaluation component in the project design. For example, part of the design of the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program, sponsored by the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, and the High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program, sponsored by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, was to conduct an evaluation of individual grants to determine their effectiveness in meeting their program objectives.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 11 agencies funded a total of 115 research programs that addressed goal 4:

- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.

- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- National Institute of Justice.
- National Institute of Mental Health.
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$108.2 million	55
1991	$130.2 million	71
1992	$133.4 million	78

Exhibit 7 – Goal 4 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	City Lights Transition To Integrate Postsecondary Environments Research Projects	10/91	9/94	High-risk youth	$108,642	$114,642	$114,625	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	Comparative Study Between a Supported Employment Program and a Sheltered Workshop Program for Youth With Psychiatric Disabilities	10/91	9/94	Emotionally disturbed youth		$105,921	$113,355	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	States, cities, universities, and community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program: Impact Assessment	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$394,265	$322,870	$499,890	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Affective Disorder, Substance Abuse, Teen Suicide, and Health Care Utilization	1990	1995	High-risk youth	$319,808	$344,823	$356,791	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Child Self-Regulatory Competencies in Risk Prediction	6/90	5/95	High-risk youth	$279,047	$312,030	$329,430	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Couple Relationships in Family Formation	5/79	4/95	High-risk youth	$333,226	$397,444	$356,562	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Entering Adulthood: A Longitudinal Community Study	1987	1996	High-risk youth	$361,812	$318,399	$344,797	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Epidemiologic Center for Early Risk Behaviors	7/84	4/95	High-risk youth	$825,296	$1.1 million	$1.49 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Implementing Classroom-Based Peer Intervention Programs	6/90	5/94	High-risk youth	$216,115	$298,718	$142,414	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Multisite Prevention of Conduct Disorder	9/90	8/98	High-risk youth	$1.66 million	$3.26 million	$4.73 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Oregon Prevention Research Center	5/90	4/95	High-risk youth	$762,298	$1.09 million	$1.29 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	PATHS Project: Preventive Intervention for Children	12/87	11/94	High-risk youth	$291,238	$317,094	$339,053	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Pathways to Adaptive/Maladaptive Outcomes in Adolescence	5/87	12/95	High-risk youth	$416,294	$55,800	$570,298	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Periodic Outcome of Two Preventive Trials	2/89	1/95	High-risk youth	$586,564	$534,389	$491,283	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Perpetrators of Violence Research Program[1]		ongoing	High-risk youth			$5.1 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Preventing Antisocial Behavior in High-Risk Children	9/90	8/98	High-risk youth	$611,418	$723,432	$627,307	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Prevention Research With Aggressive, Rejected Children	9/89	8/99	High-risk youth	$82,885	$92,459	$99,306	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Prevention With Black Preadolescents at Social Risk	7/84	6/98	High-risk youth	$242,040	$303,052	$328,393	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Psychiatric Disorders Among Native American Adolescents	1990	1993	High-risk youth	$525,558	$302,342		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Psychopathology, Suicidal Behavior, and Adolescent Abuse	1989	1993	High-risk youth	$268,805	$297,948	$270,166	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	School-Based Secondary Prevention for ADHD Children	2/91	1/96	High-risk youth		$374,807	$372,233	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Suicidal Behavior in Delinquent Adolescents	1992	1994	High-risk youth			$256,252	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

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[1] Because of changes in program groupings within NIMH, funding information for FY's 1990 and 1991 was not available.

Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Adolescent Alcohol Prevention Trial	3/90	1/93	High-risk youth	$843,267	$813,224	$869,017	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Adolescent Drinking-and-Driving Attitudes and Behaviors	6/90	3/93	High-risk youth	$86,351	$80,188	$67,075	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Adolescents' Risk Judgments: Elicitation and Evaluation	1/90	12/91	High-risk youth	$125,506	$125,664		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	AIDS and Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Project for Navajo Youth	4/90	3/94	High-risk youth	$297,349	$406,766	$426,580	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Alcohol, Psychosocial Factors, and Adolescent Development	1992	1997	High-risk youth			$216,769	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Alcohol Use in Urban Indian Adolescents and Women	8/87	1/98	High-risk youth	$400,849	$315,095		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Altering Family Norms Regarding Adolescent Alcohol Misuse	1991		High-risk youth		$430,904	$484,296	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Beliefs About Drinking and Risk for Alcoholism	1991		High-risk youth		$228,989	$226,450	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Causes and Effects of Youthful Drinking	1992		High-risk youth			$237,249	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Childhood Victimization and Risk for Alcohol Problems	1992		High-risk youth			$72,482	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Cognitive Analysis of Drunk Driving Teenagers	3/86	2/91	High-risk youth	$143,018			Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals		1994	High-risk and homeless children	$16.37 million	$16.53 million	$15.95 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Communitywide Program To Prevent Adolescent Alcohol Abuse	1990		High-risk youth	$609,962	$865,590	$808,917	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Countering Pressures Related to Adolescent Alcohol Misuse	4/84	5/97	High-risk youth	$527,665	$425,203	$417,538	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Effects of Alcohol Labeling Legislation on Adolescents	1989		High-risk youth	$183,682	$337,123	$345,616	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Environmental Approaches to Prevention	1982		High-risk youth	$1.6 million	$1.49 million	$1.45 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Family Factors and Adolescent Alcohol Use	1989		High-risk youth	$415,706	$405,310	$288,237	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Massachusetts 1987 Safe Roads Act/Traffic Safety Program	1988		High-risk youth	$324,266	$99,918	$104,556	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Middle School Curriculum in Alcohol Abuse Prevention	4/90	9/92	High-risk youth	$420,674	$327,216		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Multicomponent Primary Health Care Prevention	1992		High-risk youth			$195,541	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Parenting Skills, Alcohol, and Drug Abuse Prevention	1988		High-risk youth	$108,527	$99,966	$92,043	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Prevention of Adolescent Alcohol Misuse: Family Factors	1990		High-risk youth	$34,500	$35,300		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Prevention of Alcohol Abuse Among Native American Youth	1992		Native American youth			$468,035	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Prevention of Alcohol Problems in College Students	1983		High-risk youth	$394,061	$359,943	$382,656	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Probabilities of Drunken Driving Among Convicted DUI's and the U.S. Public	1984		High-risk youth		$1.13 million	$739,828	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Psychosocial Correlates of Adolescent Driving Behaviors	1991		High-risk youth		$241,785	$225,156	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Reducing Youth Access to Alcohol: A Randomized Community Trial	1991		High-risk youth		$850,315	$966,090	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	TV, Alcohol Ads, Sports, and the Adolescent	1992		High-risk youth			$89,979	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

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Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse and Alcoholism	Public Health Service Act Programs		ongoing	High-risk youth and special population groups	$15 million	$15 million	$15 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Law Enforcement Information Network		ongoing	Delinquent youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tribal law enforcement agencies
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camp) Program	FY 1990	1994	Delinquent youth	$1.6 million			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Assessing the Impact of a Co-Operated Boot Camp for Drug Offenders	FY 1990	1993	Juvenile drug offenders	$197,482			Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Boot Camp, Drug Treatment, and Aftercare: An Evaluation Review	FY 1991	6/94	Juvenile offenders		$49,820		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders: Constructive Intervention and Early Support	FY 1991	6/93	Juvenile offenders		$234,015		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Coordinating Criminal and Dependency Proceedings in Child Maltreatment Cases	FY 1992	1994	Victims of abuse and neglect			$186,536	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Determinants of Fear-Induced School Avoidance Behaviors	FY 1991	FY 1992	Victims of crime		$49,988		Juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and school personnel

Exhibit 7 – Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Drug Testing for Youthful Offenders on Parole: An Experimental Study	FY 1991		Juvenile offenders		$377,689		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Evaluation of Violence Prevention Programs in Middle Schools	10/92	9/94	Students	$215,378			Juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and school personnel
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Firearms, Violence, and American Youth	FY 1990	1992	Juvenile offenders	$299,574			Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Gangs and Corrections Facilities: A National Assessment	FY 1991	FY 1993	Juvenile offenders and gang members		$148,621	$99,957	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Group Offending and Criminal Careers: Violence Among Juvenile Delinquents and Adult Offenders	FY 1992	FY 1993	Violent juvenile offenders			$22,296	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Impact of Gang Migration: Developing Effective Responses	FY 1991		Juvenile offenders and gang members		$249,999		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Justice System Processing of Child Abuse Cases	FY 1992		Victims of abuse and neglect			$499,988	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Past and Future Directions of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program	FY 1991	1993	Juvenile drug offenders and at-risk youth		$300,000		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Perceived and Actual Risks of School-Related Victimization	FY 1991	FY 1992	School-aged youth		$49,978		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior	FY 1991		Juvenile offenders		$3.86 million		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	School Environment and School Crime: Causes and Consequences	FY 1991	FY 1992	Juvenile offenders		$48,814		Juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and school personnel
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	SMART Program (Phase II): Model Dissemination to Urban Schools	10/91	3/94	Students		$350,000		Juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and school personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Additional Analysis of National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway (NISMART) Children	9/92	8/93	Missing and exploited children			$64,945	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	American Indian and Alaska Native Youth: Study of Justice Systems	12/89	12/91	American Indian and Alaska Native youth	$724,877	$324,960		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders	9/91	9/94	Juvenile offenders		$2.77 million		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Children in Custody Census	12/90	3/93	Delinquent youth			$300,000	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Cities in Schools Evaluation	10/91	9/93	At-risk youth		$669,762		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Contract To Evaluate OJJDP Programs	10/91	1/95	At-risk and delinquent youth		$627,721		Juvenile justice practitioners, policymakers, and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Delays in Juvenile Justice Sanctions	9/92	9/93	Delinquent youth			$74,938	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Delinquency and the School Social Bond	10/91	9/92	Delinquent youth		$11,300		Juvenile justice policymakers and school administrators
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	DSO II: Assessing the Effects of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	4/87	3/92	Status offenders	$65,000			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Early Court Intervention: A Research and Demonstration Project	10/92	5/95	Chronic offenders			$53,363	Juvenile justice practitioners, policymakers, and researchers

Exhibit 7 – Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Effectiveness of Juvenile Offender Prevention and Treatment Program: What Works Best and for Whom	10/92	9/93	Juvenile offenders			$50,346	Juvenile justice practitioners, policymakers, and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Effective Screening of Child Care and Youth Service Workers	6/92	5/94	All youth			$199,991	Youth service agencies and organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Drug and Alcohol Abuse	10/92	9/95	Juvenile drug and alcohol abusers and at-risk youth			$99,072	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluating Effective Communications Strategies for Health Information to High-Risk Youth Outside School	10/92	8/93	High-risk youth			$23,342	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluation/Enhancement of Juvenile Dispositional Guidelines	10/91	9/93	Juvenile offenders		$50,000		Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluation of OJJDP's Implementation of Statutory Mandates	9/90	12/91	Juvenile offenders and at-risk youth		$150,000		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluation of the Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program	10/91	3/93	Juvenile offenders		$149,974		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Expanding the Application of DUF Data	10/91	9/92	Juvenile offenders			$84,144	Juvenile justice practitioners, policymakers, and researchers

Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Family/Nonfamily Abductions and Other Missing Children: Additional Analysis and Dissemination of NISMART Data	7/92	11/93	Missing and exploited children and children at-risk			$175,107	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Firearms, Violence, and American Youth	6/86	5/92	Delinquent and high-risk youth	$100,000			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Improvement in Corrections Education for Incarcerated Juveniles	10/92	4/95	Delinquent youth			$100,000	Correctional facilities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Incarceration of Minorities: Pilot Programs	10/91	9/94	Minority youth		$439,899	$40,000	Local law enforcement and youth-serving agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Data Resources	9/92	8/94	Juvenile offenders		$55,000	$55,000	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Personnel Improvement	10/92	5/94	Juvenile offenders			$99,986	Juvenile detention personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development	10/90	9/95	Juvenile offenders and nonoffenders	$800,000		$550,000	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice System Handling of Sex Offenses and Offenders	4/92	2/94	Juvenile sex offenders			$199,856	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers

Exhibit 7 – Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Analysis	5/89	6/93	Juvenile offenders			$449,956	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Legislative Waiver and Case Processing of Juvenile Offenders	12/92	7/93	Juvenile offenders			$15,540	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing Children Program To Increase Understanding of Child Sexual Exploitation	5/92	4/95	Missing and exploited children			$386,696	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Juvenile Court Data Archive	11/91	11/94	Delinquent youth	$524,984	$615,135	$611,988	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children	8/87	12/90	Missing and exploited children	$49,901			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth	FY 1986	FY 1991	Missing and homeless children	$58,955			Law enforcement agencies and juvenile justice agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children	2/90	7/92	Missing and exploited children	$299,929	$354,281		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers

Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Physical and Sexual Victimization of Children by Nonfamily Persons: A National Estimate and Profile Characteristics	10/91	4/92	High-risk youth		$13,401		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Prevention of Parent or Family Abduction of Children Through Early Identification of Risk Factors	7/92	12/95	High-risk youth			$476,988	Parents, judges, prosecutors, and court personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency	FY 1986	FY 1992	At-risk youth	$1.94 million	$1.79 million	$1.68 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody (Data Collection)	1/92	2/93	Delinquent and at-risk youth		$150,000	$150,000	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Reunification of Missing Children	10/88	5/92	Missing and exploited children	$515,746			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Serial Child Abductors Who Have Murdered and Kidnapers of Newborns	11/90	9/93	Missing and exploited children		$257,888		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Strategic Planning for Parental Abductions	10/88	7/94	Parentally abducted children	$79,907		$249,310	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers

Exhibit 7—Goal 4 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Study To Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities	7/90	3/93	All youth	$799,570		$250,004	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Testing Incident-Based Reporting Systems for Studying Child Abductions	5/92	10/93	Missing children			$199,863	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving	4/92	4/95	Juvenile impaired drivers			$50,000	Criminal justice agencies

Goal 5. Provide resources to and support the efforts of States and local communities that implement programs to help students stay in school.

Programs addressing goal 5 encouraged students to stay in school by helping them improve their academic standing, reach educational goals, and attain literacy and scholastic skills to help them succeed in later life. Programs focused on preventing students from dropping out by improving educational opportunities for all students, including those who were incarcerated; developing alternative educational programs; and providing vocational and job training and employment opportunities. Funds were directed to schools, universities, correctional facilities, community-based organizations, and local nonprofit agencies. Exhibit 8 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 5.

Some of the programs supporting goal 5 were major program initiatives within a Federal agency. For example, the Department of Labor, through the Job Training Partnership Act, provided comprehensive vocational training and educational opportunities for youth through several programs:

- Adult and Youth Training Program.
- Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs.
- Pilots and Demonstrations.

In program year 1992 alone, these three programs accounted for more than $2.5 billion.

Alternative school programs provided additional social and support services to students who did not perform satisfactorily in the public school setting. Examples included the Ida B. Wells Satellite Prep School and the Program of Entrepreneurship Achievement for Red Lake Schools, both funded by OJJDP. Cities in Schools was an alternative school program that received funding from a variety of Federal and State agencies, including DOL, HHS, CSAP, and OJJDP. Other programs helped students stay in school and succeed academically by training teachers and school administrators.

Programs supporting goal 5 also provided remedial education, tutoring, and mentoring to help students become motivated, achieve academically, and improve self-esteem. The Retired Senior Volunteer Program, sponsored by ACTION, enlisted volunteers to tutor and become mentors to students. The Sports Drug Awareness Program, sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Agency, trained high school coaches to help students stay away from drugs and succeed in school.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 8 agencies funded a total of 30 programs that addressed goal 5:

- ACTION.
- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

- Drug Enforcement Administration.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- U.S. Department of Education.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- U.S. Department of Labor.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[3]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$2.7 billion	19
1991	$2.9 billion	26
1992	$2.9 billion	25

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[3] ACTION's Retired Senior Volunteer Program supported activities for youth as well as other population groups. The amount of money spent only on youth-related activities was not available.

Exhibit 8—Goal 5 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
ACTION	Retired Senior Volunteer Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$31.4 million	$33.4 million	$34.1 million	Public and private agencies
Department of Education	Dropout Prevention Program	1988	ongoing	At-risk youth	$19.9 million	$34.1 million	$40 million	Schools
Department of Health and Human Services	Cities in Schools		ongoing	High-risk youth	$150,000	$150,000	$250,000	Local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth	FY 1989	ongoing	Runaway and homeless youth	$14.8 million	$14.8 million	$15.3 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	States, cities, universities, and community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Cities in Schools		ongoing	High-risk youth	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	Local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities

Exhibit 8—Goal 5 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants	FY 1990	FY 1995	Pregnant teenagers and teenage parents	$32.5 million	$45.6 million	$52.7 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	National Prevention Training System	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$26 million	$25.8 million	$20.9 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration	Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse	1989	ongoing	High-risk youth	$20,000	$20,000		Schools and community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration	Sports Drug Awareness Program	1984	ongoing	High school youth	$100,000	$170,000	$100,000	School personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Alternative School Program[1]	8/88	9/92	At-risk youth				Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang/Drug Intervention Counseling Component	10/91	9/93	Juvenile gang members		$60,500	$85,000	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Horizons Plus	10/91	3/93	At-risk youth		$86,559		Community-based organizations and agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Ida B. Wells Satellite Prep School	10/91	6/96	At-risk youth		$200,000	$250,000	Local prep school and community organizations

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[1] This program did not receive funds during the 3-year reporting period.

Exhibit 8—Goal 5 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Improvement in Corrections Education for Incarcerated Juveniles	10/92	9/95	Delinquent youth			$100,000	Correctional facilities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Improving Literacy Skills of Institutionalized Juvenile Delinquents	FY 1991	1994	Delinquent youth		$197,896	$30,000	Correctional facilities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Improving Reading Instruction for Juvenile Offenders	10/91	9/93	Juvenile offenders		$195,433		Correctional facilities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National School Safety Center	FY 1985	9/93	Delinquent, violent, and at-risk youth	$900,000	$900,000	$1.25 million	Schools and the juvenile justice community
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Program of Entrepreneurship Achievement for Red Lake Schools	9/92	9/93	At-risk youth			$40,600	Schools
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Satellite Prep School Program	10/91	6/96	At-risk youth		$100,000	$149,995	Schools and local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Schools and Jobs Are Winners	10/90	4/94	Disadvantaged youth	$152,230	$163,898	$158,191	Schools and local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Coordinating the Satellite Prep School Program	1/92	8/93	At-risk youth			$113,164	Schools and local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Volunteer Sponsor Program	10/91	6/94	Delinquent and at-risk minority youth		$68,544		Juvenile court

Exhibit 8—Goal 5 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title II-A): Adult and Youth Training Program		ongoing	Economically disadvantaged adults and youth	$1.7 billion (program year 1990)	$1.8 billion (program year 1991)	$1.8 billion (program year 1992)	State and local governments
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title II-B): Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs		ongoing	Economically disadvantaged youth	$709 million (summer 1990)	$700 million (summer 1991)	$683 million (summer 1992)	States and localities
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-D): Pilots and Demonstrations		ongoing	Economically disadvantaged adults and youth	$30 million (program year 1990)	$36 million (program year 1991)	$36 million (program year 1992)	Public and nonprofit organizations

Goal 6. Support and provide technical assistance and funds to address problems associated with runaway and homeless youth.

Programs supporting goal 6 addressed the multiple needs of runaway, missing, and homeless children by providing direct services such as housing, education, counseling, and job training. Funds were earmarked for State education agencies, correctional facilities, nonprofit community-based organizations for the homeless or for missing children, and juvenile justice policymakers and practitioners. Exhibit 9 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 6.

The Administration for Children, Youth and Families provided comprehensive services to runaway and homeless youth through the Consolidated Discretionary Program, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, and the Transitional Living Grant Program. The Bureau of Indian Affairs provided social services to runaway and homeless children through the Child Welfare Assistance Program, the General Assistance Program, and the Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program. The Department of Education provided educational services to runaway and homeless children through the Chapter 1 State Agency Program for Neglected or Delinquent Children and the Education for Homeless Children and Youth programs. Individual projects funded through CSAP's High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program have developed substance abuse prevention curriculums and outcome measures for homeless youth. OJJDP served runaway and missing children and their families through Bridge Home Services. Funds also were used to help local efforts to locate and support children who had run away or were missing. In addition, several programs served children who were neglected, victimized, or at risk of running away.

Several research studies supporting goal 6 were designed to improve understanding of runaway, missing, and exploited children. Two programs sponsored by OJJDP examined the factors common to children in these circumstances.

OJJDP also sponsored programs designed to improve the juvenile justice system's response to and handling of runaway and missing children. For example, the Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program provided training and technical assistance to help local communities address these issues through interagency collaboration and cooperation. The National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth improved law enforcement's understanding and handling of such cases. The Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children program improved the juvenile courts' handling of cases.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 9 agencies funded a total of 38 programs that addressed goal 6:

- ACTION.
- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.
- Office for Victims of Crime.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- U.S. Department of Education.
- U.S. Department of Labor.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[4]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$348.8 million	22
1991	$394.9 million	23
1992	$434.1 million	30

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[4] ACTION's Retired Senior Volunteer Program, BIA's General Assistance Program, and DOL's Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act Programs provided assistance to youth as well as to other population groups; the amount of money spent only on youth-related activities was not available.

Exhibit 9—Goal 6 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
ACTION	Foster Grandparent Program		ongoing	Children with special needs	$59.6 million	$62.8 million	$65.6 million	Public and private agencies
ACTION	Retired Senior Volunteer Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$31.4 million	$33.4 million	$34.1 million	Public and private agencies
Department of Education	Chapter 1 State Agency Program for Neglected or Delinquent Children	1966	ongoing	Neglected and delinquent children	$32.8 million	$36.1 million	$36.1 million	State education agencies, institutions, correctional facilities, and community day programs
Department of Education	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	1989	ongoing	Homeless children and youth	$4.9 million	$7.2 million	$25 million	States and local education agencies
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Consolidated Discretionary Program		ongoing	Runaway and homeless youth	$374,953	$375,000		Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth	FY 1989	ongoing		$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program		ongoing	Runaway and homeless youth	$28.8 million	$35.1 million	$35.8 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Transitional Living Grant Program		ongoing	Homeless youth	$9.8 million	$10 million	$12 million	Local communities

Exhibit 9—Goal 6 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals		1994	High-risk and homeless children	$16.37 million	$16.53 million	$15.95 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Child Welfare Assistance Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$16.4 million	$17.46 million	$17.99 million	Indian welfare agencies, tribal courts, and at-risk youth
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	General Assistance Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$64.75 million	$74.28 million	$77.57 million	Indian families meeting welfare guidelines
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$8.77 million	$9.45 million	$16.78 million	Indian tribes and family service organizations
Department of Justice/Office for Victims of Crime	Street Outreach to Victims of Crime	5/90	4/92	Runaway and homeless youth	$149,994	$199,779	$45,000	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Access to National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System	10/91	9/92	Missing and exploited children		$42,674	$43,674	Juvenile justice practitioners

Exhibit 9—Goal 6 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Additional Analysis of National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway (NISMART) Children	9/92	8/93	Missing and exploited children			$64,945	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Bridge Home Services	10/91	3/93	Runaway and homeless youth		$34,041		Nonprofit youth service organization
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Community Action for the Prevention of Missing and Exploited Children	4/92	3/95	Missing and exploited children			$124,700	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	ECHO Program Expansion Assistance	4/92	3/95	Child victims and their families			$19,538	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Family/Nonfamily Abductions and Other Missing Children: Additional Analysis and Dissemination of NISMART Data	7/92	11/94	Missing and exploited children and children at-risk			$175,107	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Funding Support To Increase the Capacity of Vanished Children's Alliance	4/92	3/95	Missing and exploited children			$75,000	Community-based organization
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing Alzheimer's Alert Program	4/92	3/93	Missing persons			$500,000	Local missing persons organizations

Exhibit 9—Goal 6 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program	FY 1987	ongoing	Missing and exploited children	$473,603	$400,448		Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing and Exploited Children Prevention and Services	4/92	3/95	Missing and exploited children			$75,000	Local missing persons organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing Children Field-Initiated Program	9/92	3/94	Missing and exploited children			$115,000	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)	1984	ongoing	Missing and exploited children		$3.6 million	$3.4 million	Juvenile justice practitioners, parents, and children
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children	8/87	12/90	Missing and exploited children	$49,901			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth	FY 1986	FY 1991	Missing and homeless children	$58,955			Law enforcement agencies and juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project	4/84	3/94	Children and youth	$219,000	$225,000	$225,000	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Project Nino Seguro	4/92	3/95	Missing, abducted, and exploited children and their parents			$45,258	Juvenile justice practitioners

Exhibit 9—Goal 6 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Proposal To Provide Services to Recovered Previously Missing Children and Their Families	5/92	4/95	Missing children			$30,000	Community-based agencies and service providers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Provide Automated Legal Research Services for Fiscal Year 1992 to NCMEC	10/92	9/93	Missing and exploited children			$2,622	Local communities, agencies, and private citizens
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Reunification of Missing Children	10/88	5/92	Missing and exploited children	$515,746			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	State Clearinghouse Technical Assistance	FY 1986	3/95	Missing and exploited children		$224,775		State clearinghouses
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Street Outreach to Victims of Crime: Paul and Lisa, Inc.	5/90	12/92	Runaway and homeless youth	$75,000	$150,000		Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Nonprofit Missing and Exploited Children's Organizations	3/92	3/95	Missing and exploited children			$250,000	Missing children's organizations
Department of Labor	Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act Programs	1988	ongoing	Homeless persons, including families with children	$9.4 million	$10.7 million	$7.9 million	Homeless agencies and organizations

Goal 7. Help State and local governments remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups.

Programs addressing goal 7 provided assistance to State and local governments to help them comply with the requirements of the JJDP Act that call for the removal of children from adult jails and lockups. Because of the specific nature of goal 7, all but one program supporting this goal were funded by OJJDP. The other program was funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Exhibit 10 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 7.

Six programs were funded by OJJDP in support of goal 7. These programs offered training and technical assistance, awarded grants, and provided oversight to help State and local governments achieve compliance with the JJDP Act. One program, the Children in Custody Census, examined practices regarding the taking of juveniles into custody and the characteristics of youth held in public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities. Results from this project helped OJJDP monitor State practices.

The Nonparticipating States Initiative provided resources to public and private agencies in States that did not participate in the JJDP Act. These funds were used to develop and implement statewide programs to remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups, remove status offenders and nonoffenders from secure facilities, change policies and practices, and increase nonsecure programs and services for status offenders and nonoffenders.

BIA supported the Planning of New Institutions program, which was an effort designed by the National Institute of Corrections to help Indian agencies plan and develop new jails and detention centers on reservations with the greatest need for these services.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year period, two agencies funded a total of seven programs that addressed goal 7:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[5]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$49.3 million	4
1991	$51.4 million	5
1992	$52.1 million	6

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[5] Funding information from the Bureau of Indian Affairs was not available

Exhibit 10—Goal 7 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Planning of New Institutions	1989	ongoing	Delinquent youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	Indian correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Children in Custody Census	12/90	3/93	Delinquent youth			$300,000	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program		ongoing	All youth	$48.36 million	$49.22 million	$49.7 million	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Nonparticipating States Initiative		ongoing	Delinquent and at-risk youth	$225,000	$325,000	$325,000	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	State Advisory Group Training	11/89	12/94	Delinquent and at-risk youth	$450,000	$500,000	$500,000	State advisory group members and juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance to States for Compliance With the JJDP Act		ongoing	Delinquent youth		$1.05 million	$1.03 million	State and local juvenile justice agencies and organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	7/85	7/94	Delinquent youth	$249,988	$274,976	$249,951	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel

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Goal 8. Help State and local governments ensure that youth who have not committed delinquent acts are not placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.

Programs addressing goal 8 provided support and assistance to State and local governments to ensure that nondelinquent youth were not placed in detention facilities. Because of the specific nature of goal 8, all but one of the programs supporting this goal were funded by OJJDP. The other program was funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Exhibit 11 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 8.

Programs provided funds to States to encourage and support efforts to develop alternative placement and service options for youth. Programs also provided training and technical assistance to help State and local governments improve handling of nondelinquent youth and achieve compliance with the JJDP Act.

Two programs were aimed at improving the juvenile justice system's handling of nondelinquent offenders by examining data on State and local practices and procedures. The Children in Custody Census examined child detention and placement data to improve understanding of trends and practices related to the confinement and detention of juveniles. DSO II: Assessing the Effects of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders evaluated the impact of DSO policies on youth, their parents, and the juvenile justice system. The study also analyzed legislation in the 50 States to determine differences in how status offenders were defined and handled, including differences in programs and services as well as the characteristics of status offenders who used such services.

BIA's Planning of New Institutions program helped Indian tribes plan and develop new jails and detention centers that met the requirements of the JJDP Act.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, two agencies funded a total of eight programs that addressed goal 8:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[6]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$49.4 million	5
1991	$51.4 million	5
1992	$52.1 million	6

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[6] Funding information from the Bureau of Indian Affairs was not available.

Exhibit 11—Goal 8 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Planning of New Institutions	1989	ongoing	Delinquent youth	N/A/	N/A	N/A	Indian correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Children in Custody Census	12/90	3/93	Delinquent youth			$300,000	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	DSO II: Assessing the Effects of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	4/87	3/92	Status offenders	$65,000			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program		ongoing	All youth	$48.36 million	$49.22 million	$49.7 million	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Nonparticipating States Initiative		ongoing	Delinquent and at-risk youth	$225,000	$325,000	$325,000	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	State Advisory Group Training	11/89	12/94	Delinquent and at-risk youth	$450,000	$500,000	$500,000	State advisory group members and juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance to States for Compliance With the JJDP Act		ongoing	Delinquent youth		$1.05 million	$1.03 million	State and local juvenile justice agencies and organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	7/85	7/94	Delinquent youth	$249,988	$274,976	$249,951	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel

Goal 9. Help State and local governments ensure that youth are not detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with incarcerated adults.

Programs addressing goal 9 provided support and assistance to State and local governments to ensure that youth were not placed in detention or secure confinement facilities where there was regular contact with adults. Because of the specific nature of goal 9, all but one of the programs that supported this goal were funded by OJJDP. The other program was sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Exhibit 12 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 9.

Goal 9 programs provided technical assistance and support to State and local governments to help them maintain compliance with the JJDP Act. The Formula Grants Program provided funds to States to develop and implement alternative programs and practices. Two programs—Technical Assistance to States for Compliance With the JJDP Act, and Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections—provided training to juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers to increase their understanding of the JJDP Act requirements. The programs also disseminated important information on practices to ensure that youth were not detained with adults in detention or correctional facilities. The State Advisory Group (SAG) Training program provided support to SAG members to help them improve the system of justice for children in their States.

BIA's Planning of New Institutions program helped Indian tribes plan and develop detention facilities for juveniles to ensure that they would not be detained or confined in an institution with adults.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, two agencies funded a total of seven programs that addressed goal 9:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[7]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$49.3 million	4
1991	$51.4 million	5
1992	$52.1 million	6

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[7] Funding information from the Bureau of Indian Affairs was not available.

Exhibit 12—Goal 9 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Planning of New Institutions	1989	ongoing	Delinquent youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	Indian correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Children in Custody Census	12/90	3/93	Delinquent youth			$300,000	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program		ongoing	All youth	$48.36 million	$49.22 million	$49.7 million	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Nonparticipating States Initiative		ongoing	Delinquent and at-risk youth	$225,000	$325,000	$325,000	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	State Advisory Group Training	11/89	12/94	Delinquent and at-risk youth	$450,000	$500,000	$500,000	State advisory group members and juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance to States for Compliance With the JJDP Act		ongoing	Delinquent youth		$1.05 million	$1.03 million	State and local juvenile justice agencies and organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	7/85	7/94	Delinquent youth	$249,988	$274,976	$249,951	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel

Goal 10. Support efforts to monitor jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and nonsecure facilities to ensure compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act.

Programs addressing goal 10 provided support and assistance to States to help them monitor secure and nonsecure facilities and ensure that such facilities complied with the mandates of the JJDP Act. Because of the specific nature of goal 10, all of the programs supporting this goal were funded by OJJDP. Exhibit 13 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 10.

Goal 10 programs provided training and technical assistance to State and local government agencies as well as juvenile detention and correctional facilities to help them achieve, maintain, and monitor compliance with the JJDP Act. Two programs provided funds to States to help them comply with the JJDP Act requirements. The Formula Grants Program provided funds to States to help in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating juvenile justice projects. The Nonparticipating States Initiative provided resources to States not participating in the JJDP Act to develop and implement a statewide plan to achieve compliance with the Act. As required by the JJDP Act, the Study To Evaluate Conditions in Detention and Correctional Facilities examined conditions under which juveniles were held in secure detention.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, one agency, OJJDP, funded a total of five programs that addressed goal 10. Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$49.3 million	4
1991	$51.4 million	4
1992	$52.1 million	5

Exhibit 13—Goal 10 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program		ongoing	All youth	$48.36 million	$49.22 million	$49.7 million	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Nonparticipating States Initiative		ongoing	Delinquent and at-risk youth	$225,000	$325,000	$325,000	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Study To Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities	7/90	3/93	All youth	$799,570		$250,004	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance to States for Compliance With the JJDP Act		ongoing	Delinquent youth		$1.05 million	$1.03 million	State and local juvenile justice agencies and organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	7/85	7/94	Delinquent youth	$249,988	$274,976	$249,951	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel

Goal 11. Provide for and support the collection and reporting of information about the number of juveniles taken into custody each year in secure detention facilities, correctional facilities, jails, and lockups.

Programs addressing goal 11 provided support and assistance for the collection of information about juveniles taken into custody. The goal was to improve the system of justice for children and youth and ensure compliance with the requirements and mandates of the JJDP Act. Because of the specific nature of goal 11, all but one of the programs supporting this goal were funded by OJJDP. The other program was funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Exhibit 14 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 11.

Four of the programs supporting goal 11 were research studies that focused on State and local practices relating to juvenile detention and custody. One study—the National Juvenile Court Data Archive—collected and disseminated information on juvenile court activities. Two studies—Children in Custody Census and the Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody (both the data collection and analysis phases)—examined trends in juvenile custody, detention, and confinement. The results of these studies helped OJJDP monitor trends, assess compliance with the JJDP Act, formulate policy, and develop plans to address issues and concerns within the juvenile justice community.

The Formula Grants Program provided funds to State and local governments to help them plan, operate, manage, and evaluate juvenile justice projects.

BIA's Indian Law Enforcement Information Network collected case dispositional information to enable tribal law enforcement agencies to improve the system of justice for Indian children.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, two agencies funded a total of six programs that addressed goal 11:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[8]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$48.9 million	2
1991	$50.0 million	3
1992	$51.2 million	5

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[8] Funding information from the Bureau of Indian Affairs was not available.

Exhibit 14—Goal 11 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Law Enforcement Information Network		ongoing	Delinquent youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tribal law enforcement agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Children in Custody Census	12/90	3/93	Delinquent youth			$300,000	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program		ongoing	All youth	$48.36 million	$49.22 million	$49.7 million	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Analysis	5/89	6/93	Juvenile offenders			$449,956	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Juvenile Court Data Archive	11/91	11/94	Delinquent youth	$524,984	$615,135	$611,988	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody (Data Collection)	1/92	2/93	At-risk and delinquent youth		$150,000	$150,000	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Goal 12. Improve juvenile justice practices in the systems of justice administered by Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations.

Programs addressing goal 12 provided support and assistance to the justice systems administered by Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations. Programs provided funds, training, and technical assistance to help improve the system of justice for Native American and Alaska Native youth. Because of the specific nature of goal 12, all but one of the programs supporting this goal were funded by OJJDP. The other program was funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Exhibit 15 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 12.

Four programs were sponsored by OJJDP:

- American Indian and Alaska Native Youth: Study of Justice Systems examined how American Indian and Alaska Native systems of justice handled juvenile-related issues and helped them improve their practices for youth.
- Development of a Juvenile Justice Program for Indian Children helped the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa/Chippewa Indians develop alternatives to secure confinement for youth.
- The Formula Grants Program provided funds to help States improve the system of justice for children.
- Native American Alternative Community-Based Program provided training and technical assistance to Native American tribes to help them develop and implement community-based interventions for adjudicated youth reentering their communities following incarceration.

The Indian Police Academy, funded by BIA, sought to improve the system of justice for Indian children by providing support, training, and technical assistance to tribal law enforcement officers.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, two agencies funded a total of five programs that addressed goal 12:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[9]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$49.1 million	2
1991	$49.6 million	3
1992	$49.9 million	2

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[9] Program funding information from the Bureau of Indian Affairs was not available.

Exhibit 15—Goal 12 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Police Academy		ongoing	Delinquent youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	Indian tribes
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	American Indian and Alaska Native Youth: Study of Justice Systems	12/89	12/91	American Indian and Alaska Native youth	$724,877	$324,960		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Development of a Juvenile Justice Program for Indian Children	10/91	3/93	Indian youth		$50,000		Indian tribal courts
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program		ongoing	All youth	$48.36 million	$49.22 million	$49.7 million	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Native American Alternative Community-Based Program	10/92	9/95	Native American youth			$199,926	Native American tribes

Goal 13A. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs to strengthen the family.

Programs addressing goal 13A were designed to strengthen the family and reduce delinquency. They included formula grant and demonstration programs, as well as general assistance and development programs, and served delinquent youth; youth involved in juvenile gangs; and at-risk and high-risk youth, including pregnant teenagers and teenage parents, runaway and homeless children and youth, missing and exploited youth, and Indian youth and families. Exhibit 16 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 13A.

Family-strengthening activities included the following:

- Case management.
- Counseling.
- Crisis intervention.
- Employment training and job placement.
- Parenting classes and parent education.

Funds were earmarked for community-based organizations, juvenile justice practitioners, and families in crisis. Some programs, such as OJJDP's Reunification of Missing Children, provided counseling and other services to families whose children had been abducted or were missing. Other programs, such as OJJDP's Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High-Risk Youth or CSAP's Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants, focused on strengthening at-risk families.

Services were provided through a variety of mechanisms and were directed to different target populations. For example, volunteers provided assistance and support to children and their families through ACTION's Drug Alliance Demonstration Program and Volunteers in Service to America. Community-based programs provided counseling and other services to Hispanic youth and families through OJJDP's Project Nino Seguro and Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope Family-Strengthening and Support Network Program. BIA's Child Welfare Assistance Program, General Assistance Program, and Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program targeted Indian families and their children.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 7 agencies funded a total of 21 programs that addressed goal 13A:

- ACTION.
- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Administration for Native Americans.
- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

- Office of Community Services.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[10]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$330.7 million	16
1991	$425.0 million	15
1992	$447.1 million	17

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[10] Programs that accounted for the largest increase in funds during the 3-year reporting period included CSAP's Community Prevention Grants, High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program, and Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants and BIA's Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program and General Assistance Program. In addition, ACTION's Volunteers in Service to America and BIA's General Assistance Program served youth as well as other population groups; the amount of money spent only on youth-related activities was not available.

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Exhibit 16—Goal 13A Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
ACTION	Drug Alliance Demonstration Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$2.6 million	$2.2 million	$1.2 million	Public and private agencies
ACTION	Volunteers in Service to America		ongoing	At-risk disadvantaged youth	$25 million	$30.2 million	$32.7 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth	FY 1989	ongoing	Runaway and homeless youth	$14.8 million	$14.8 million	$15.3 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program		ongoing	Runaway and homeless youth	$28.8 million	$35.1 million	$35.8 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	States, cities, universities, and community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Native Americans	Coordinated Discretionary Program: Youth-Related Programs			Native American youth		$158,281	$901,305	Native American communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities

Exhibit 16 – Goal 13A Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants	FY 1990	FY 1995	Pregnant teenagers and teenage parents	$32.5 million	$45.6 million	$52.7 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Community Services	Demonstration Partnership Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$3.5 million		$3.8 million	Community agencies
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Child Welfare Assistance Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$16.4 million	$17.46 million	$17.99 million	Indian welfare agencies, tribal courts, and at-risk youth
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	General Assistance Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$64.75 million	$74.28 million	$77.57 million	Indian families meeting welfare guidelines
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$8.77 million	$9.45 million	$16.78 million	Indian tribes and family service organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Bridge Home Services	10/91	3/93	Runaway and homeless youth		$34,041		Nonprofit youth service organization
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Community Action for the Prevention of Missing and Exploited Children	4/92	3/95	Missing and exploited children			$124,700	Community-based organizations

Exhibit 16—Goal 13A Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High-Risk Youth[1]	10/87	2/93	High-risk youth				Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Project Nino Seguro	4/92	3/95	Missing, abducted, and exploited children and their parents			$45,258	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope Family-Strengthening and Support Network Program	6/84	1/94	At-risk youth	$300,023			Families in crisis
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Reunification of Missing Children	10/88	5/92	Missing and exploited children	$515,746			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers

[1] This program, which received $349,422 in FY 1987, was completed in FY 1993. No funds were awarded during the 3-year reporting period.

Goal 13B. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including community-based alternatives to traditional forms of institutionalization of juvenile offenders.

Programs addressing goal 13B supported the development and implementation of innovative community-based alternatives to the institutionalization of juveniles. Programs included general assistance and demonstration programs that focused on prevention as well as intervention activities for reducing delinquency. These initiatives targeted a variety of population groups, including delinquent youth and serious juvenile offenders, high-risk youth, juvenile gang members, economically disadvantaged youth, minority youth, and Native American youth. Exhibit 17 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 13B.

Three of the demonstration initiatives that supported goal 13B emphasized interagency collaboration and community-based consortiums: Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program (funded by the Administration for Children, Youth and Families) and Community Prevention Grants and High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program (funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention).

Demonstration and development programs also were sponsored by OJJDP. For example, the Demonstration of Postadjudication, Nonresidential, Intensive Supervision Programs identified alternatives to State correctional facilities, and Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders developed, tested, and evaluated juvenile boot camps as an option for nonviolent juvenile offenders.

Several programs supporting this goal provided training and technical assistance to help local communities develop and implement alternatives to institutionalization. The Native American Alternative Community-Based Program, funded by OJJDP, provided training and technical assistance to Native American tribes to help them develop community-based alternatives and interventions for adjudicated youth who were reentering their community following incarceration. OJJDP's Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program and Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program provided training to help local communities develop community-based interagency approaches to address issues relating to juvenile delinquency and missing and exploited children.

Other programs provided direct services, interventions, and alternatives to prevent juveniles from becoming involved in delinquent behavior or to stop them from continuing to engage in delinquent behavior. For example, BIA's Child Welfare Assistance Program, General Assistance Program, and Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program provided support services to Indian youth to prevent their involvement in delinquent behavior. OJJDP's Gainesville Housing Authority Youth Gang Program used a multifaceted approach, including community policing, to reduce youth involvement in gangs, drugs, and crime. OJJDP also funded a program to explore corrections options in the private sector, a juvenile restitution program, gang prevention programs in public housing, and programs that trained students to work with their peers to prevent delinquency and drug and alcohol use.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 7 agencies funded a total of 46 programs that addressed goal 13B:

- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- National Institute of Justice.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[11]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$218.6 million	18
1991	$292.5 million	28
1992	$296.3 million	25

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[11] Much of this increase can be attributed to the large increase in funds for CSAP's Community Prevention Grants and High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program and BIA's General Assistance Program and Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program. BIA's General Assistance Program supported activities for youth as well as other population groups; the amount of money spent only on youth-related activities was not available.

Exhibit 17—Goal 13B Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Targeted Outreach Program With Drug Prevention/Intervention Component	FY 1989	1994	At-risk youth	$65,000			Boys and Girls Clubs
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	States, cities, universities, and community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Child Welfare Assistance Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$16.4 million	$17.46 million	$17.99 million	Indian welfare agencies, tribal courts, and at-risk youth
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	General Assistance Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$64.75 million	$74.28 million	$77.57 million	Indian families meeting welfare guidelines
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$8.77 million	$9.45 million	$16.78 million	Indian tribes and family service organizations

Exhibit 17—Goal 13B Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camp) Program	FY 1990	1994	Delinquent youth	$1.6 million			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders: Constructive Intervention and Early Support	FY 1991	6/93	Juvenile offenders		$234,015		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Firearms, Violence, and American Youth	FY 1990	1992	Juvenile offenders	$299,574			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders	9/91	9/94	Juvenile offenders		$2.77 million		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Children at Risk	8/92	7/94	At-risk youth			$350,000	Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Demonstration of Postadjudication, Nonresidential, Intensive Supervision Programs[1]	10/87	9/91	Delinquent youth				Juvenile justice practitioners and corrections administrators
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Development of a Juvenile Program for Indian Children	10/91	3/93	Indian youth		$50,000		Indian tribal courts

[1] This contract, which received $350,000 in FY 1987, was completed in FY 1990. No funds were awarded during the 3-year reporting period.

Exhibit 17—Goal 13B Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Effectiveness of Juvenile Offender Prevention and Treatment Program: What Works Best and for Whom	10/92	9/93	Juvenile offenders			$50,346	Juvenile justice practitioners, policymakers, and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluation of Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program	10/91	3/93	Juvenile offenders		$149,974		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement	9/90	9/93	All youth	$89,360	$45,000	$15,000	Boy Scouts
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Firearms, Violence, and American Youth	6/90	5/92	Delinquent and high-risk youth	$100,000			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gainesville Housing Authority Youth Gang and Delinquency Prevention Program	10/92	9/93	At-risk youth			$75,000	Local police agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	High-Risk Community Support Model for Latinos and Other Minorities	10/91	3/93	At-risk minority youth		$81,014		Local community agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Horizons Plus	10/91	3/93	At-risk youth		$86,559		Community-based organizations and agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Ida B. Wells Satellite Prep School	10/91	6/96	At-risk youth		$200,000	$250,000	Local prep schools and community organizations

Exhibit 17—Goal 13B Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Intensive Community-Based Aftercare	10/87	12/92	Serious juvenile offenders		$113,700	$200,051	Public and private correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures	10/87	3/93	Juvenile offenders		$200,000	$150,007	Juvenile correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Risk Assessment System	10/91	12/92	Juvenile offenders		$49,994		Juvenile correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Mesquite Gang Prevention Program	10/92	4/93	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth			$24,230	Community-based organizations and agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program	FY 1987	ongoing	Missing and exploited children	$473,603	$400,448		Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Mobile Precinct: An Anti-Crime Concept	10/92	3/94	At-risk youth			$51,508	Local law enforcement agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Native American Alternative Community-Based Program	10/92	9/95	Native American youth			$199,926	Native American tribes
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Partnership Plan (Phases IV and V)	7/84	4/94	High-risk youth	$540,000	$500,000	$400,000	Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Postadjudication, Nonresidential, Intensive Supervision Program	10/87	12/92	Delinquent youth			$149,964	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers

Exhibit 17 — Goal 13B Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drugs and AIDS: High-Risk Youth[2]	9/90	12/92	Runaway, homeless, and exploited youth				Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Private-Sector Options for Juvenile Corrections	4/90	3/93	Serious juvenile offenders	$548,290		$298,717	Private-sector correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Project for Gang and Drug Prevention	10/92	3/94	High-risk youth and gang members			$95,000	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Project To Expand and Improve Juvenile Restitution Programs	9/92	9/95	Delinquent youth			$198,415	Juvenile restitution programs
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing	8/88	6/93	At-risk youth	$51,401	$300,278	$600,000	Public housing residents
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Rural Delinquency/Drug Prevention Mentoring Demonstration	10/92	9/93	Economically disadvantaged youth			$92,520	Rural communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program	11/89	9/93	Serious juvenile offenders	$893,123	$799,941		Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Southeast Asian Youth: Productive Not Destructive	10/91	9/92	At-risk youth and school dropouts		$46,092		Local communities

[2] This contract, which received $399,961 in FY 1989, was completed in FY 1992. No funds were awarded during the 3-year reporting period.

Exhibit 17—Goal 13B Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Students Mobilized Against Drugs[3]	10/89	11/91	At-risk youth				School personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Super Leaders of the Washington Metropolitan Area	9/91	8/92	At-risk youth		$75,000		Students and schools
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Support to the National Park Service, Conservation Career Development Corps Counselors for At-Risk Minority Youth	7/91	6/93	At-risk minority youth		$45,000	$45,000	Inner-city high schools
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/Intervention Component	10/83	6/94	At-risk youth	$468,444	$400,000		Public housing residents
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	TeamSpirit: A Student Leadership Prevention Project	10/91	10/92	At-risk youth		$25,000		High school students
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Volunteer Sponsor Program	10/91	6/94	Delinquent and at-risk minority youth		$68,544		Juvenile court

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[3] This contract, which received $300,000 in FY 1989, was completed in FY 1991. No funds were awarded during the 3-year reporting period.

Goal 13C. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs that stress advocacy and improve services to youth in the juvenile justice system.

Programs addressing goal 13C included demonstration, formula grant, general assistance, and development programs or projects that emphasized advocacy and improvement of services to youth. Programs supporting this goal focused on various youth population groups, including those who were at risk, delinquent, abused, neglected, missing, exploited, or economically disadvantaged. Programs targeted judges, prosecutors, court administrators, juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers, and local community and church organizers. Exhibit 18 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 13C.

Demonstration initiatives supporting goal 13C included Community Prevention Grants and the High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program, funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. Both programs incorporated advocacy as part of their substance abuse prevention activities. Two programs provided training and technical assistance to support and develop advocacy efforts: Court-Appointed Special Advocate program and Rural Delinquency/Drug Prevention Mentoring Demonstration program, both funded by OJJDP. Other projects also featured advocacy as an important factor in reducing crime and delinquency.

Several programs were aimed at increasing awareness of the need for advocacy efforts; other programs focused on improving services for children and youth through advocacy; and still others emphasized the importance of peer influence and involvement for improving the juvenile justice system and reducing crime and victimization. These programs included the following:

- Congress of National Black Churches' National Anti-Drug Technical Assistance and Training.
- National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse.
- Teens, Crime, and the Community.
- Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System.

Finally, several programs that supported goal 13C served as advocates for children and youth. The Court-Appointed Special Advocate Program, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and the National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse, all sponsored by OJJDP, served as advocates for children who were missing, abused, or exploited and provided training and support to juvenile justice practitioners and other professionals who work with these youth on a daily basis.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 3 agencies funded a total of 13 programs that addressed goal 13C:

- Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[12]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$119.7 million	9
1991	$187.1 million	11
1992	$183.9 million	10

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[12] Programs that accounted for the largest portion of this increase were CSAP's Community Prevention Grants and High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program.

Exhibit 18—Goal 13C Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	Congress of National Black Churches	1990	1994	At-risk youth	$150,000			Local churches and community organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Congress of National Black Churches' National Anti-Drug Technical Assistance and Training	9/87	6/94	At-risk youth		$300,000	$300,000	Local churches and community organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Court-Appointed Special Advocate: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project	10/85	12/94	Abused, neglected, and exploited children	$650,000	$750,000	$1 million	Court volunteers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	1984	ongoing	Missing and exploited children		$3.6 million	$3.4 million	Juvenile justice practitioners, parents, and children

Exhibit 18—Goal 13C Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse	11/85	4/92	Child victims	$750,102	$1.3 million	$1.23 million	Prosecutors
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Rural Delinquency/Drug Prevention Mentoring Demonstration	10/92	9/93	Economically disadvantaged youth			$92,520	Rural communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Teens, Crime, and the Community: Teens in Action in the 1990's	5/90	9/94	Victimized and at-risk youth	$300,000	$400,000	$400,000	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System	10/87	12/92	Juvenile victims and witnesses	$99,985	$39,802		Juvenile courts
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System: Georgia	10/91	9/92	Juvenile victims and witnesses		$20,000		Juvenile courts

Goal 13D. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including prevention and treatment programs for juveniles who commit serious crimes.

Programs addressing goal 13D developed, tested, and implemented programs aimed at preventing serious juvenile crime and treating offenders. Programs targeted youth who were at risk of involvement in criminal behavior as well as juvenile offenders who were involved with drugs and alcohol. Funds were directed to State and local agencies, public and private correctional facilities, juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers, and community-based organizations. Exhibit 19 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 13D.

Programs supporting goal 13D included demonstration activities designed to implement and test innovative ways to prevent and address serious juvenile crime. Four demonstration programs funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention supported local initiatives to prevent young people from becoming involved in drugs and alcohol, gangs, and criminal behavior:

- Communications Program.
- Community Prevention Grants.
- Community Youth Activities Program.
- High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program.

Programs supporting goal 13D also included research studies and evaluations designed to test new approaches for addressing serious criminal behavior. For example, three programs funded by the National Institute of Justice examined alternative sanctions, better known as boot camps, for dealing with youthful offenders.[13] One program funded by OJJDP assessed the effectiveness of prevention and treatment programs used by the juvenile courts as well as intensive community-based supervision programs. Another NIJ program examined the relationship between drug testing and criminal behavior of youthful offenders on parole.

Other OJJDP programs sought to improve the system's handling of serious juvenile offenders. For example, the Juvenile Risk Assessment System designed, implemented, and tested a juvenile risk assessment instrument to improve the objectivity and efficiency of juvenile justice decisionmaking. The Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program helped community leaders develop a systemwide response for handling serious juvenile offenders in their areas.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 4 Federal agencies funded a total of 18 programs that addressed goal 13D:

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[13] The Bureau of Justice Assistance and OJJDP collaborated with the National Institute of Justice on the boot camp initiative

- Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- National Institute of Justice.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[14]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$121.2 million	10
1991	$185.1 million	11
1992	$177.9 million	7

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[14] Programs that received the largest increase in funds during the 3-year reporting period were CSAP's Community Prevention Grants and High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program.

Exhibit 19—Goal 13D Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camp) Program	FY 1990	1994	Delinquent youth	$1.6 million			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Assessing the Impact of a Co-Operated Boot Camp for Drug Offenders	FY 1990	1993	Juvenile drug offenders	$197,482			Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Boot Camp, Drug Treatment, and Aftercare: An Evaluation Review	FY 1991	6/94	Juvenile drug offenders	$49,820			Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders: Constructive Intervention and Early Support	FY 1991	6/93	Juvenile drug offenders	$234,015			Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 19—Goal 13D Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Drug Testing for Youthful Offenders on Parole: An Experimental Study	FY 1991		Juvenile offenders	$377,689			Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders	9/91	9/94	Juvenile offenders		$2.77 million		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Demonstration of Postadjudication, Nonresidential, Intensive Supervision Programs[1]	10/87	9/91	Delinquent youth				Juvenile justice practitioners and corrections administrators
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Effectiveness of Juvenile Offender Prevention and Treatment Program: What Works Best and for Whom	10/92	9/93	Juvenile offenders			$50,346	Juvenile justice practitioners, policymakers, and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang-Involved and Gang-Affected Women and Their Babies	9/91	6/92	Juvenile gang members		$500,000		Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Intensive Community-Based Aftercare	10/87	12/92	Serious juvenile offenders		$113,700	$200,051	Public and private correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures	10/87	3/93	Juvenile offenders		$200,000	$150,007	Juvenile correctional agencies

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[1] This contract, which received $350,000 in FY 1987, was completed in FY 1990. No funds were awarded during the 3-year reporting period.

Exhibit 19—Goal 13D Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Risk Assessment System	10/91	12/92	Juvenile offenders		$49,994		Juvenile correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program	10/91	1/93	High-risk youth		$60,000		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program	1/89	9/93	Serious juvenile offenders	$893,123	$799,941		Local communities

Goal 13E. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including national law-related education programs.

Programs addressing goal 13E supported national law-related education programs designed to enhance understanding of the juvenile justice system, increase adherence to and respect for the law, and prevent and reduce delinquency. Programs targeted school-aged children through grade 12 who were not involved in the juvenile justice system, teaching them about the juvenile justice system and promoting prevention messages. Programs also targeted youth who were involved in the justice system, including truants, status offenders, and juvenile offenders, to prevent future delinquent behavior. Exhibit 20 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 13E.

Designed for local school settings to maximize impact and reach the largest number of children and youth, law-related education programs:

- Promote personal responsibility.
- Involve students in community service.
- Emphasize the consequences of illegal behavior, including the use of illegal drugs and alcohol.
- Improve understanding of and respect for the legal system.

During the 1992 presidential campaign, OJJDP's Fourth R: Responsibility program introduced elementary and secondary school students to the electoral process and taught them about their rights and responsibilities. The Thornton Township Youth and the Law Project taught chronic truants, status offenders, and parents about rights, responsibilities, and the importance of education.

Begun in 1980, the Law-Related Education Program funded by the Department of Education was authorized initially by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which was amended by the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Act of 1988. During the 1991–1992 school year, 42 law-related education projects were funded in 22 States and the District of Columbia.[15]

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[15] No additional funds were requested for these programs in FY 1993 because of the variety of program models available to school systems and because programs were able to continue without Federal support.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, two agencies funded a total of five programs that addressed goal 13E:

- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- U.S. Department of Education.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$7.8 million	2
1991	$9.0 million	3
1992	$9.3 million	3

Exhibit 20—Goal 13E Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Education	Law-Related Education Program	1980	1992	All youth	$4.9 million	$5.8 million	$6 million	Schools
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Fourth R: Responsibility	1/92	2/93	All youth			$100,000	Schools and local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Law-Related Education	11/78	10/93	Elementary and secondary school students	$2.92 million	$3.2 million	$3.2 million	Schools
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Thornton Township Youth and the Law Project	10/91	3/93	Status offenders and truants		$46,500		Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Using the Law To Improve School Order and Safety/LRE[1]	4/86	9/91	School-aged children				Schools

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[1] This project, which received $199,322 in FY 1988, was completed in FY 1991. No funds were awarded during the 3-year reporting period.

Goal 13F. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including efforts to reduce the proportion of minority youth who are detained or confined in secure detention facilities, jails, and lockups.

Programs addressing goal 13F developed and implemented initiatives to reduce the number of minority youth who were held in detention or secure placement facilities. Because of the specific nature of this goal, all but one of the programs supporting goal 13F were funded by OJJDP. The other program was funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Exhibit 21 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 13F.

Three projects focused on the relationship between juvenile justice system practices and decisionmaking and offender characteristics. Legislative Waiver and Case Processing of Juvenile Offenders examined whether legislative waiver decisions were based on offense or on offender characteristics. Two programs, Incarceration of Minorities: Technical Assistance and Pilot Programs, aimed to improve relations between law enforcement and minority residents, thereby reducing the proportion of minority juveniles in secure confinement.

Two programs provided support to States to help them improve the handling of juveniles. The Formula Grants Program awarded grants to States to support the development and implementation of improved methods for handling youth in secure confinement and to examine the issue of minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. The Nonparticipating States Initiative provided funds to States to help them meet the mandates of the JJDP Act by developing a comprehensive plan relating to the detention and holding of juveniles.

The program sponsored by BIA, Planning of New Institutions, helped Indian corrections agencies plan for the development of new jails and detention facilities that complied with the requirements of the JJDP Act.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, two agencies funded a total of six programs that addressed goal 13F:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[16]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$48.6 million	2
1991	$50.2 million	4
1992	$49.8 million	4

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[16] Funding information was not available from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Exhibit 21 – Goal 13F Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Planning of New Institutions	1989	ongoing	Delinquent youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	Indian correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program		ongoing	All youth	$48.36 million	$49.22 million	$49.7 million	State and local governments
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Incarceration of Minorities: Pilot Programs	10/91	9/94	Minority youth		$439,899	$40,000	Local law enforcement and youth-serving agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Incarceration of Minorities: Technical Assistance	10/91	9/94	Minority youth		$199,995		Local law enforcement and youth-serving agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Legislative Waiver and Case Processing of Juvenile Offenders	12/92	7/93	Juvenile offenders			$15,540	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Nonparticipating States Initiative		ongoing	Delinquent and at-risk youth	$225,000	$325,000	$325,000	State and local governments

Goal 13G. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including efforts to improve the capability of public and private agencies and organizations to provide delinquency prevention services to juveniles.

Programs addressing goal 13G provided assistance to local agencies and organizations to enhance their ability to provide delinquency prevention services to youth. Programs targeted youth who were at risk of becoming involved in delinquency, including Indian and economically disadvantaged youth. Services and funds were provided to schools, law enforcement agencies, juvenile justice practitioners, community-based organizations, and families in crisis. Exhibit 22 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 13G.

Several programs supporting goal 13G were demonstration projects that provided a broad spectrum of services to youth and adults. For example, the Department of Labor provided job training and employment services to economically disadvantaged youth and adults through its Job Training Partnership Act programs. Approximately 79 percent of participants in Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs (Title II-B) were under the age of 18, and approximately 40 percent of participants in the Job Corps (Title IV-B) were under the age of 18. DOL's Pilots and Demonstrations program also focused on youth as well as adult population groups.

The Administration for Children, Youth and Families sponsored demonstration programs such as the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program to help local organizations provide effective prevention services to youth. The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention supported local initiatives designed to prevent at-risk youth from becoming involved in delinquent behavior through its Communications Program, Community Prevention Grants, and Community Youth Activities Program.

Other programs empowered local organizations to provide services to targeted youth. The Underage Use and Abuse of Alcohol program, sponsored by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, helped local communities reduce the number of youth who drank illegally. OJJDP sponsored two programs—Development of a Juvenile Program for Indian Children and Program of Entrepreneurship Achievement for Red Lake Schools—that helped local Indian reservations develop effective strategies to prevent youth from becoming involved in crime and delinquency. These programs taught job and life skills, increased employment opportunities, and instituted alternative supervision and treatment programs for Indian children. OJJDP also sponsored the High-Risk Community Support Model for Latinos and Other Minorities, which provided counseling and other support to the community to improve its youth services, and the Gainesville Housing Authority Youth Gang and Delinquency Prevention Program, which integrated community policing into a multifaceted, community-based response for dealing with drugs, gangs, and crime. The Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Technical Assistance and Training program, a joint project of BJA and OJJDP, developed a comprehensive, community-based strategy for combatting drugs and crime in local communities.

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Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 6 agencies funded a total of 20 programs that addressed goal 13G:

- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- U.S. Department of Labor.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[17]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$1.7 billion	12
1991	$1.8 billion	12
1992	$2.0 billion	15

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[17] Three programs accounted for the major portion of the increase in funds: CSAP's Community Prevention Grants and High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program and DOL's Job Corps program.

Exhibit 22—Goal 13G Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	States, cities, universities, and community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Program	1992	ongoing	High-risk youth			$202.3 million	State and local organizations
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	Congress of National Black Churches	1990	1994	At-risk youth	$150,000			Local churches and community organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Congress of National Black Churches' National Anti-Drug Technical Assistance and Training	9/87	6/94	At-risk youth		$300,000	$300,000	Local churches and community organizations

Exhibit 22—Goal 13G Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Development of a Juvenile Program for Indian Children	10/91	3/93	Indian youth		$50,000		Indian tribal courts
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network (Phase I)	9/90	5/92	At-risk youth	$146,050			Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network (Phase II)	6/92	5/93	At-risk youth			$75,000	Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gainesville Housing Authority Youth Gang and Delinquency Prevention Program	10/92	9/93	At-risk youth			$75,000	Local police agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	High-Risk Community Support Model for Latinos and Other Minorities	10/91	3/93	At-risk minority youth		$81,014		Local community agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Program of Entrepreneurship Achievement for Red Lake Schools	9/92	9/93	At-risk youth			$40,600	Schools
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope Family-Strengthening and Support Network Program	6/84	1/94	At-risk youth	$300,023			Families in crisis
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title II-B): Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs		ongoing	Economically disadvantaged youth	$709 million (summer 1990)	$700 million (summer 1991)	$683 million (summer 1992)	States and localities

Exhibit 22—Goal 13G Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-B): Job Corps		ongoing	Severely disadvantaged youth	$803 million (program year 1990)	$867 million (program year 1991)	$920 million (program year 1992)	Private and nonprofit organizations and agencies; Departments of Agriculture and Interior
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-D): Pilots and Demonstrations		ongoing	Economically disadvantaged adults and youth	$30 million (program year 1990)	$36 million (program year 1991)	$36 million (program year 1992)	Public and nonprofit organizations
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Community Systemwide Response: Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network	9/90	5/94	At-risk youth	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	Community-based organizations
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Underage Use and Abuse of Alcohol	1/92	1/95	At-risk youth			$225,000	Community-based organizations

Goal 13H. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs for youth employment.

Programs addressing goal 13H concentrated on youth employment as a mechanism for preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency. Many of the programs targeted at-risk and economically disadvantaged youth, focusing on preventing them from becoming involved in delinquent behavior and helping them live productive lives. Other programs targeted youth who were involved in the juvenile justice system, such as juvenile gang members and serious juvenile offenders. These programs sought to prevent further delinquent behavior and help youth become involved in alternatives to crime and delinquency. Exhibit 23 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 13H.

Program funds were awarded to schools, correctional facilities, local labor organizations, and State and local agencies and organizations to support skill development, vocational training, and educational activities. Several programs supported additional services for youth, such as counseling, employment, housing assistance, and recreational activities.

The Department of Labor sponsored Job Training Partnership Act programs, which included the Job Corps, Pilots and Demonstrations, and Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs. These comprehensive initiatives served youth as well as adult population groups, providing job skills training, vocational education, employment opportunities, and counseling.

Programs supported by the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, and the Office of Community Services incorporated job and skill training and employment opportunities into their program goals. These programs included the following:

- Communications Program.
- Community Prevention Grants.
- Community Youth Activities Program.
- Demonstration Partnership Program.
- High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program.
- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

OJJDP supported innovative educational programs, such as the Alternative School Program and the Ida B. Wells Satellite Prep School, which provided educational, vocational, and job training outside the public school setting for at-risk youth. OJJDP also funded job training and employment-based programs for youth in detention and correctional facilities.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 9 agencies funded a total of 22 programs that addressed goal 13H:

- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.

- Administration for Native Americans.
- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- Office of Community Services.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- U.S. Department of Labor.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[18]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$3.6 billion	17
1991	$3.8 billion	20
1992	$3.8 billion	21

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[18] A significant portion of the increase in funds in FY 1992 can be attributed to the availability of funding information for the Job Training and Partnership Act II-A. Several programs that supported goal 13H provided services to youth as well as to other population groups. However, the amount of money spent only on youth-related activities was not available. These programs included ED's Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant Program, BIA's Employment Assistance: Adult Vocational Training and Direct Employment program, and DOL's Adult and Youth Training Program, Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker and Indian and Native American Programs, and Pilots and Demonstrations program.

Exhibit 23—Goal 13H Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant Program		ongoing	Disabled children and youth	$52 million	$60.4 million	$67 million	Vocational activities and programs
Department of Health and Human Services	Cities in Schools		ongoing	High-risk youth	$150,000	$150,000	$250,000	Local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	States, cities, universities, and community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Native Americans	Coordinated Discretionary Program: Youth-Related Programs		1994	Native American youth		$158,281	$901,305	Native American communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Cities in Schools		ongoing	High-risk youth	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	Local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities

Exhibit 23 – Goal 13H Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Community Services	Demonstration Partnership Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$3.5 million		$3.8 million	Community agencies
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Employment Assistance: Adult Vocational Training and Direct Employment		ongoing	At-risk youth	$23.69 million	$21.78 million	$23.16 million	Indian youth and adults
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Alternative School Program[1]	8/88	9/92	At-risk youth				Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Ida B. Wells Satellite Prep School	10/91	6/96	At-risk youth		$200,000	$250,000	Local prep school and community organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Intensive Community-Based Aftercare	10/87	12/92	Serious juvenile offenders		$113,700	$200,051	Public and private correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures	10/87	3/93	Juvenile offenders		$200,000	$150,007	Juvenile correctional agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Partnership Plan (Phases IV and V)	7/84	4/94	High-risk youth	$540,000	$500,000	$400,000	Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Schools and Jobs Are Winners	10/90	4/94	Disadvantaged youth	$152,230	$163,898	$158,191	Schools and local communities

[1] This program did not receive funds during the 3-year reporting period.

Exhibit 23—Goal 13H Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title II-A): Adult and Youth Training Program		ongoing	Economically disadvantaged adults and youth	$1.7 billion (program year 1990)	$1.8 billion (program year (1991)	$1.8 billion (program year 1992)	State and local governments
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title II-B): Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs		ongoing	Economically disadvantaged youth	$709 million (summer 1990)	$700 million (summer 1991)	$683 million (summer 1992)	States and localities
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-A): Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker and Indian and Native American Programs		ongoing	Indian and Native Americans, and migrant and seasonal farmworkers	$127 million (program year 1990)	$130 million (program year 1991)	$141 million (program year 1992)	Public and nonprofit agencies and Indian tribes
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-B): Job Corps		ongoing	Severely disadvantaged youth	$803 million (program year 1990)	$867 million (program year 1991)	$920 million (program year 1992)	Private and nonprofit organizations and agencies; Departments of Agriculture and Interior
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-D): Pilots and Demonstrations		ongoing	Economically disadvantaged youth	$30 million (program year 1990)	$36 million (program year 1991)	$36 million (program year 1992)	Public and private organizations

Goal 13I. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs that address the learning disabilities and special education needs of delinquent youth, particularly locally coordinated programs involving educational, juvenile justice, and social service agencies.

Programs addressing goal 13I provided educational services to delinquent and at-risk youth, particularly those who had learning disabilities and other special education needs. Program funds were available to traditional and alternative schools, correctional facilities, and other local agencies and organizations. Exhibit 24 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 13I.

Several programs that provided specialized and remedial education to children and youth were designed to reduce recidivism and increase opportunities for youth by improving reading skills. For example, Improving Literacy Skills of Institutionalized Juvenile Delinquents and Improving Reading Instruction for Juvenile Offenders, both sponsored by OJJDP, focused on education as an avenue for rehabilitation. Cities in Schools, sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, provided remedial education and other services to youth in alternative placements.

Two programs sponsored by the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services provided educational interventions for emotionally disturbed youth. Grants for Infants and Families awarded money to States to support the development of intervention programs that addressed the developmental needs of mentally delayed infants and children, particularly those who were exposed prenatally to drugs and alcohol, and the special education needs of children with disabilities. A research project, Student Opportunities for Success, studied the effectiveness of two vocational and educational interventions for youth who were severely emotionally disturbed.

Volunteers in the Retired Senior Volunteer Program and in the Volunteers in Service to America program, both sponsored by ACTION, participated in a variety of educational activities, including tutoring, remedial instruction, and dropout prevention.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 6 agencies funded a total of 16 programs that addressed goal 13I:

- ACTION.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- U.S. Department of Labor.

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Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[19]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$ 96.0 million	8
1991	$115.4 million	15
1992	$124.0 million	13

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[19] These figures include funding for three major programs that served several target populations: Retired Senior Volunteer Program and Volunteers in Service to America (both sponsored by ACTION) and the Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-D): Pilots and Demonstrations (sponsored by the Department of Labor). These three programs accounted for $86.4 million in FY 1990, $99.6 million in FY 1991, and $123.78 million in FY 1992. The amount of money spent only on youth-related activities was not available.

Exhibit 24—Goal 13I Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
ACTION	Retired Senior Volunteer Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$31.4 million	$33.4 million	$34.1 million	Public and private agencies
ACTION	Volunteers in Service to America		ongoing	At-risk disadvantaged youth	$25 million	$30.2 million	$32.7 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	Grants for Infants and Families		ongoing	Mentally delayed and disabled children	$8.8 million	$13.4 million	$19.8 million	Local school districts
Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	Student Opportunities for Success	10/91	9/94	High-risk youth		$108,642	$114,625	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Health and Human Services	Cities in Schools		ongoing	High-risk youth	$150,000	$150,000	$250,000	Local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Cities in Schools		ongoing	High-risk youth	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Alternative School Program[1]	8/88	9/92	At-risk youth				Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Cities in Schools Evaluation	10/91	9/93	At-risk youth		$669,762		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang/Drug Intervention Counseling Component	10/91	9/93	Juvenile gang members		$60,500	$85,000	Community-based organizations

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[1] This program did not receive funds during the 3-year reporting period.

Exhibit 24—Goal 13I Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Ida B. Wells Satellite Prep School	10/91	6/96	At-risk youth		$200,000	$250,000	Local prep school and community organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Improving Literacy Skills of Institutionalized Juvenile Delinquents	FY 1991	1994	Delinquent youth		$197,896	$30,000	Correctional facilities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Improving Reading Instruction for Juvenile Offenders	10/91	9/93	Juvenile offenders		$195,433		Correctional facilities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Partnership Plan (Phases IV and V)	7/84	4/94	High-risk youth	$540,000	$500,000	$400,000	Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Satellite Prep School Program	10/91	6/96	At-risk youth		$100,000	$149,995	Schools and local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Schools and Jobs Are Winners	10/90	4/94	Disadvantaged youth and families	$152,230	$163,898	$158,191	Schools and local communities
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-D): Pilots and Demonstrations		ongoing	Economically disadvantaged adults and youth	$30 million (program year 1990)	$36 million (program year 1991)	$36 million (program year 1992)	Public and nonprofit organizations

Goal 13J. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs and methods to prevent school violence.

Programs addressing goal 13J focused on preventing school violence. These programs included research studies into the causes and consequences of school violence and effective interventions; technical assistance and other support to help school administrators reduce and prevent violence on their campuses; and training programs to help school districts and communities address the problems associated with school violence. Exhibit 25 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 13J.

Several programs supporting goal 13J were broad initiatives that included activities and projects to curb school violence as part of their overall goals and objectives. For example, the Communications Program, Community Prevention Grants, and Community Youth Activities Program, funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, incorporated activities to prevent school violence into their overall juvenile drug prevention and treatment activities.

The National Institute of Justice sponsored several research efforts to increase understanding of school crime, fear, and victimization.'These projects included the following:

- Determinants of Fear-Induced School Avoidance Behaviors.
- Evaluation of Violence Prevention Programs in Middle Schools.
- Perceived and Actual Risks of School-Related Victimization.
- School Environment and School Crime.

Federal agencies also supported major initiatives to help school personnel and administrators ensure that their schools were safe for students and teachers. For example, OJJDP, through the National School Safety Center, helped local school districts implement effective methods to deal with school crime and violence by providing resource materials and technical assistance to schools and communities. CSAP's Communications Program also provided information and guidance to school administrators and other professionals about problems such as drug use in schools. NIJ's SMART Program tested new approaches to help school administrators ensure that their schools were safe for students and teachers.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 4 agencies funded a total of 19 programs that addressed goal 13J:

- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- National Institute of Justice.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- U.S. Department of Education.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$ 87.9 million	7
1991	$144.9 million	15
1992	$130.0 million	9

Exhibit 25—Goal 13J Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Education	Law-Related Education Program	1980	1992	All youth	$4.9 million	$5.8 million	$6 million	Schools
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Determinants of Fear-Induced School Avoidance Behaviors	FY 1991	FY 1992	Victims of crime		$49,988		Juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and school personnel
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Evaluation of Violence Prevention Programs in Middle Schools	10/92	9/94	Students	$215,378			Juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and school personnel
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Group Offending and Criminal Careers: Violence Among Juvenile Delinquents and Adult Offenders	FY 1992	FY 1993	Violent juvenile offenders			$22,296	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Past and Future Directions of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program	FY 1991	1993	Juvenile drug offenders and at-risk youth		$300,000		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 25—Goal 13J Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Perceived and Actual Risks of School-Related Victimization	FY 1991	FY 1992	School-aged youth		$49,978		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior	FY 1991		Juvenile offenders		$3.86 million		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	School Environment and School Crime: Causes and Consequences	FY 1991	FY 1992	Juvenile offenders		$48,814		Juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and school personnel
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	SMART Program (Phase II): Model Dissemination to Urban Schools	9/91	3/94	Students		$350,000		Juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and school personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Delinquency and the School Social Bond	10/91	9/92	Delinquent youth		$11,300		Juvenile justice practitioners and school administrators
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluating Effective Communications Strategies for Health Information to High-Risk Youth Outside School	10/92	8/93	High-risk youth			$23,342	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Law-Related Education	11/78	10/93	Elementary and secondary school students	$2.92 million	$3.2 million	$3.2 million	Schools
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National School Safety Center	10/84	9/93	Delinquent, violent, and at-risk youth	$900,000	$900,000	$1.25 million	Schools and the juvenile justice community

Exhibit 25—Goal 13J Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Super Leaders of the Washington Metropolitan Area	9/91	8/92	At-risk youth		$75,000		Students and schools
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Support to the National Park Service, Conservation Career Development Corps Counselors for At-Risk Minority Youth	7/91	6/93	At-risk minority youth		$45,000	$45,000	Inner-city high schools
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Using the Law To Improve School Order and Safety/LRE[1]	9/86	9/91	School-aged students				Schools

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[1] This project, which received $199,322 in FY 1988, was completed in FY 1991. No funds were awarded during the 3-year reporting period.

Goal 14. Develop, implement, and support programs to prevent and control juveniles' participation in gang activities, including illegal drug use and trafficking.

Programs supporting goal 14 addressed problems associated with youth involvement in gangs and gang-related activities. These programs included demonstration projects, research studies, and training and technical assistance efforts to help communities prevent young people from becoming involved in juvenile gangs. Programs targeted juveniles who were involved in gangs as well as those who were at risk of becoming involved in gangs. Programs served schools, public housing authorities, community-based organizations, and State and local government agencies. Exhibit 26 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 14.

Several programs were interagency collaborations. For example, ACYF and OJJDP jointly funded the Targeted Outreach Program With Drug (and Gang) Prevention/Intervention Component, which provided outreach to young people who participated in Boys and Girls Clubs. NIJ and OJJDP supported Firearms, Violence, and American Youth, a research project that examined reasons for and patterns of firearms use among juvenile gang members.

Many programs supporting goal 14 were demonstration projects aimed at providing positive alternatives to prevent young people from becoming involved in gangs, crime, or drugs and arresting that involvement once it had begun. For example, ACTION's Drug Alliance Demonstration Program, and ED's Innovative Alcohol Abuse Education Program and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act program all focused on children who were at risk for involvement in illegal activities.

Programs also sought to reduce gang-related activities, such as violence, crime, and drug and alcohol use. For example, the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program empowered public housing residents to develop and implement programs to prevent the use of drugs and the spread of violence in public housing. The Administration for Children, Youth and Families sponsored the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program, which supported community-based efforts to prevent and reduce gang- and drug-related activities. The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention funded three programs—Community Prevention Grants, Community Youth Activities Program, and High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program—that worked with youth to prevent gang involvement and drug use.

OJJDP supported several initiatives focusing on gang and drug involvement:

- Gang/Drug Intervention Counseling Component provided personal and academic counseling to school dropouts.
- The Gang and Drug Training and Technical Assistance project provided training to local law enforcement officials and juvenile justice practitioners to help them deal with gang and drug problems in their communities.

- The Gang-Involved and Gang-Affected Women and Their Babies project provided comprehensive services to young women who had become involved with gangs.

Research efforts focused on improving understanding of the factors leading to gang initiation and involvement and developing effective responses to the problem. For example, NIJ sponsored the Impact of Gang Migration and the Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior to study the impact of gangs on individuals, families, communities, and the Nation.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 7 agencies funded a total of 32 programs that addressed goal 14:

- ACTION.
- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- National Institute of Justice.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- U.S. Department of Education.
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[20]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$712.9 million	14
1991	$953.5 million	21
1992	$976.2 million	19

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[20] Programs that accounted for the largest increase in funding during the 3-year reporting period included ED's Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act program, CSAP's Community Prevention Grants and High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program, and HUD's Public and Indian Youth Sports Program.

Exhibit 26—Goal 14 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
ACTION	Drug Alliance Demonstration Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$2.6 million	$2.2 million	$1.2 million	Public and private agencies
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act	1986	ongoing	At-risk youth	$538.2 million	$606.3 million	$623.9 million	State educational agencies and community-based organizations
Department of Education	Innovative Alcohol Abuse Education Program	1990	1993	At-risk youth		$2 million	$2 million	Educators
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Targeted Outreach Program With Drug Prevention/Intervention Component	FY 1989	1994	At-risk youth	$65,000			Boys and Girls Clubs
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	States, cities, universities, and community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities

Exhibit 26—Goal 14 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing		ongoing	At-risk youth in public housing			$300,000	Boys and Girls Clubs
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program	1989	ongoing	Public housing residents	$97.7 million	$141 million	$140 million	Housing authorities
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Public and Indian Youth Sports Program	FY 1990		At-risk youth in public housing			$15.7 million	Housing authorities
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Determinants of Fear-Induced School Avoidance Behaviors	FY 1991	FY 1992	Victims of crime		$49,988		Juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and school personnel
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Firearms, Violence, and American Youth	FY 1990	1992	Juvenile offenders	$299,574			Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Gangs and Corrections Facilities: A National Assessment	FY 1991	FY 1993	Juvenile offenders and gang members		$148,621	$99,957	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Group Offending and Criminal Careers: Violence Among Juvenile Delinquents and Adult Offenders	FY 1992	FY 1993	Violent juvenile offenders			$22,296	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Impact of Gang Migration: Developing Effective Responses	FY 1991		Juvenile offenders and gang members		$249,999		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 26—Goal 14 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Past and Future Directions of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program	FY 1991	FY 1993	Juvenile drug offenders and at-risk youth		$300,000		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Perceived and Actual Risks of School-Related Victimization	FY 1991	FY 1992	School-aged youth		$49,978		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior	FY 1991		Juvenile offenders		$3.86 million		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	School Environment and School Crime: Causes and Consequences	FY 1991	FY 1992	Juvenile offenders		$48,814		Juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and school personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Firearms, Violence, and American Youth	6/90	5/92	Delinquent and high-risk youth	$100,000			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gainesville Housing Authority Youth Gang and Delinquency Prevention Program	10/92	9/93	At-risk youth			$70,500	Local police agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang and Drug Training and Technical Assistance	8/91	6/93	Juvenile gang members		$500,000	$350,000	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang Community Reclamation Project	10/88	10/91	Juvenile gang members	$579,000			Juvenile justice practitioners, organizations, and agencies

Exhibit 26—Goal 14 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang/Drug Intervention Counseling Component	10/91	9/93	Juvenile gang members		$60,500	$85,000	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang-Involved and Gang-Affected Women and Their Babies	7/91	6/92	Juvenile gang members		$500,000		Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Mesquite Gang Prevention Program	10/92	4/93	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth			$24,230	Community-based organizations and agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Conference on Youth Gangs and Violent Juvenile Crime	5/91	12/91	Juvenile gang members		$136,988		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Gang Suppression and Intervention Program	10/87	1/92	Juvenile gang members	$349,762		$200,000	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Project for Gang and Drug Prevention	10/92	3/94	High-risk youth and gang members			$95,000	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/Intervention Component	10/83	6/94	At-risk youth	$468,444	$400,000		Public housing residents

Goal 15. Develop, implement, and publicize drug abuse education, prevention, and treatment programs.

Programs addressing goal 15 supported activities to prevent, treat, and control juvenile involvement in illegal drugs and alcohol. Programs targeted youth who were substance abusers or at risk of becoming substance abusers, who were disabled or mentally handicapped, who had run away from home or were homeless, who lived in public housing or were members of a gang, or who were pregnant. Funds for demonstration projects, training and technical assistance activities, and research studies were directed to schools, vocational programs, public housing authorities, juvenile justice agencies, and community-based organizations. Exhibit 27 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 15.

Demonstration projects focused on drug prevention, education, treatment, and control and were aimed at school-aged and at-risk youth to prevent them from becoming involved in drug use or drug trafficking. Examples of these programs are listed below:

- Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth, funded by the Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Community Prevention Grants and Community Youth Activities Program, funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing, funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Sports Drug Awareness Program, funded by the Drug Enforcement Agency.
- Students Against Driving Drunk, funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Training and technical assistance programs provided information and support to schools and communities to help in the fight against illegal drug involvement among teens. Examples of these programs include the following:

- TeamSpirit, funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- National Youth Sports Program, funded by the Office of Community Services.
- Community Anti-Drug Abuse Prevention Technical Assistance Voucher Program; Gang and Drug Training and Technical Assistance; and Training and Technical Assistance Curriculum for Drug Identification, Screening, and Testing in the Juvenile Justice System, funded by OJJDP.

- Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act regional centers, funded by the Department of Education.

Other programs provided alternatives to drug and alcohol abuse and focused on reducing the factors leading to such abuse. For example, the Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant Program, funded by the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, supported demonstration projects that developed vocational rehabilitation interventions to assist persons who had used illicit drugs and who had a substantial impediment to employment. Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Drug and Alcohol Abuse was a collaborative effort of NHTSA and OJJDP that increased awareness of the dangerous mix of teens, cars, and alcohol.

Several programs promoted interagency cooperation and collaboration to address juvenile drug- and alcohol-related issues. They included the Community Youth Activities Program, Congress of National Black Churches' National Anti-Drug Technical Assistance and Training, Gang and Drug Training and Technical Assistance, High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program, and Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

Research efforts aimed to determine effective strategies for dealing with juveniles who were involved in drugs. Two such studies were funded by the National Institute of Justice: Boot Camps, Drug Treatment, and Aftercare and Past and Future Directions of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 13 agencies funded a total of 49 programs that addressed goal 15:

- ACTION.
- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Administration for Native Americans.
- Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- Drug Enforcement Administration.
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- National Institute of Justice.
- Office of Community Services.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.
- U.S. Department of Education.
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[21]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$1.0 billion	25
1991	$1.2 billion	30
1992	$1.5 billion	39

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[21] Funding information from the Office of Community Services was not available.

Exhibit 27—Goal 15 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
ACTION	Drug Alliance Demonstration Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$2.6 million	$2.2 million	$1.2 million	Public and private agencies
ACTION	Foster Grandparent Program		ongoing	Children with special needs	$59.6 million	$62.8 million	$65.6 million	Public and private agencies
ACTION	Retired Senior Volunteer Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$31.4 million	$33.4 million	$34.1 million	Public and private agencies
ACTION	Volunteers in Service to America		ongoing	At-risk disadvantaged youth	$25 million	$30.2 million	$32.7 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act	1986	ongoing	At-risk youth	$538.2 million	$606.3 million	$623.9 million	State educational agencies and community-based organizations
Department of Education	Innovative Alcohol Abuse Education Program	1990	1993	At-risk youth		$2 million	$2 million	Educators
Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	Grants for Infants and Families		ongoing	Mentally delayed and disabled children	$8.8 million	$13.4 million	$19.8 million	Special education programs and services
Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant Program		ongoing	Disabled children and youth	$52 million	$60.4 million	$67 million	Vocational activities and programs
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth	FY 1989	ongoing	Runaway and homeless youth	$14.8 million	$14.8 million	$15.3 million	Community-based organizations

Exhibit 27—Goal 15 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	States, cities, universities, and community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Native Americans	Coordinated Discretionary Program: Youth-Related Programs		1994	Native American youth		$158,281	$901,305	Native American communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants	FY 1990	FY 1995	Pregnant teenagers and teenage parents	$32.5 million	$45.6 million	$52.7 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Program	1992	ongoing	High-risk youth			$202.3 million	State and local organizations

Exhibit 27—Goal 15 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Community Services	National Youth Sports Program		ongoing	Economically disadvantaged youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	Economically disadvantaged youth
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing		ongoing	At-risk youth in public housing			$300,000	Boys and Girls Clubs
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program	1989	ongoing	Public housing residents	$97.7 million	$141 million	$140 million	Housing authorities
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Public and Indian Housing Youth Sports Program	FY 1990		At-risk youth in public housing			$15.7 million	Housing authorities
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	Congress of National Black Churches	1990	1994	At-risk youth	$150,000			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Regional Training Centers		ongoing	School-aged youth and their parents	$1 million	$1.05 million	$1.7 million	Local law enforcement officers and schools
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign		ongoing	Children and at-risk youth	$2.7 million	$2.7 million	$2.7 million	Public and private youth-serving agencies
Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration	Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse	1989	ongoing	High-risk youth	$20,000	$20,000		Schools and community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration	Sports Drug Awareness Program	1984	ongoing	High school youth	$100,000	$170,000	$100,000	School personnel

Exhibit 27—Goal 15 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Assessing the Impact of a Co-Operated Boot Camp for Drug Offenders	FY 1990	1993	Juvenile drug offenders	$197,482			Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Boot Camp, Drug Treatment, and Aftercare: An Evaluation Review	FY 1991	6/94	Juvenile offenders		$49,820		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Past and Future Directions of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program	FY 1991	1993	Juvenile drug offenders and at-risk youth		$300,000		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Community Anti-Drug Abuse Prevention Technical Assistance Voucher Program	7/91	6/94	High-risk youth and serious offenders		$294,797	$451,239	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Congress of National Black Churches' National Anti-Drug Technical Assistance and Training	9/87	6/94	At-risk youth		$300,000	$300,000	Local churches and community organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Drug and Alcohol Abuse	10/92	9/95	Juvenile drug and alcohol abusers and at-risk youth			$149,072	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Establishment of a Day Treatment Program	9/92	9/94	Juvenile drug and alcohol abusers			$70,000	Community-based organizations

Exhibit 27 – Goal 15 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluating Effective Communications Strategies for Health Information to High-Risk Youth Outside School	10/92	8/93	High-risk youth			$23,342	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang and Drug Training and Technical Assistance	8/91	6/93	Juvenile gang members		$500,000	$350,000	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Mesquite Gang Prevention Program	10/92	4/93	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth			$24,230	Community-based organizations and agencies
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Project for Gang and Drug Prevention	10/92	3/94	High-risk youth and gang members			$95,000	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Race Against Drugs	10/92	9/93	At-risk youth			$50,000	Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing	8/88	6/93	At-risk youth	$51,401	$300,278	$600,000	Public housing residents
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Rural Delinquency/Drug Prevention Mentoring Demonstration	10/92	9/93	Economically disadvantaged youth			$92,520	Rural communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Students Mobilized Against Drugs[1]	10/89	11/91	At-risk youth				School personnel

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[1] This project, which received $300,000 in FY 1989, was completed in FY 1991. No funds were awarded during the 3-year reporting period.

Exhibit 27 – Goal 15 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Super Leaders of the Washington Metropolitan Area	9/91	8/92	At-risk youth		$75,000		Students and schools
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/Intervention Component	10/83	6/94	At-risk youth	$468,444	$400,000		Public housing residents
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	TeamSpirit: A Student Leadership Prevention Project	10/91	10/92	At-risk youth		$25,000		High school students
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use	10/89	1/94	High-risk youth	$404,120		$149,254	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance Curriculum for Drug Identification, Screening, and Testing in the Juvenile Justice System	9/90	2/95	Drug- and alcohol-involved youth	$575,000		$150,000	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving	4/92	4/95	Juvenile impaired drivers			$50,000	Criminal justice agencies
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Students Against Driving Drunk	6/92	8/93	At-risk youth			$94,600	High school advisors

Exhibit 27—Goal 15 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	TeamSpirit	6/91	5/93	At-risk youth		$93,000		Student leaders

Goal 16. Develop methods and conduct programs to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system.

Programs addressing goal 16 were aimed at developing alternative approaches to divert youth from the juvenile justice system, establishing coordinated approaches for handling youth who were involved in the system, and preventing youth from becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. Programs targeted at-risk youth, including gang members, and serious juvenile offenders. Funds were allocated to juvenile justice practitioners, public housing residents, and community organizers. Exhibit 28 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 16.

Several programs focused on developing coordinated, community-based approaches to divert youth from the system. For example, the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program, sponsored by the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF), stressed development of community-based, comprehensive, coordinated activities to prevent youth from becoming involved in gang-related activities, thereby diverting them from the juvenile justice system. In FY 1992, 9 of the 28 programs funded through this initiative involved a consortium of local community organizations. The Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program, funded by OJJDP, also emphasized the use of coordinated, community approaches for dealing with serious juvenile offenders.

Programs focusing on at-risk and high-risk youth concentrated on helping them find alternatives to criminal activities, thereby diverting those individuals from the juvenile justice system. These programs included the Targeted Outreach Program With Gang (and Drug) Prevention/Intervention Component, which was sponsored jointly by ACYF and OJJDP, and the National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program, sponsored by OJJDP.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, two agencies funded a total of six programs that addressed goal 16:

- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$16.4 million	4
1991	$16.3 million	5
1992	$14.8 million	2

Exhibit 28—Goal 16 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Targeted Outreach Program With Drug Prevention/Intervention Component	FY 1989	1994	At-risk youth	$65,000			Boys and Girls Clubs
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	FY 1989	ongoing	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	$15 million	$15 million	$14.7 million	States, cities, universities, and community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang/Drug Intervention Counseling Component	10/91	9/93	Juvenile gang members		$60,500	$85,000	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program	10/91	1/93	High-risk youth		$60,000		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program	1/89	9/93	Serious juvenile offenders	$893,123	$799,941		Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/Intervention Component	10/83	6/94	At-risk youth	$468,444	$400,000		Public housing residents

Goal 17. Develop and implement research studies, technical assistance programs, and social services to address problems associated with missing and exploited children.

Programs addressing goal 17 focused on issues relating to missing and exploited children. These programs included research studies, demonstration projects, and training and technical assistance efforts. Program activities were geared toward various components of the juvenile justice system, including juvenile justice practitioners, juvenile and family court personnel, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, parents, public and private agency workers, and community-based organization staff. The programs targeted runaway and homeless youth, victimized and exploited children and youth, abused and neglected children and youth, and high-risk youth. Exhibit 29 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 17.

Demonstration programs provided an array of services to children who were missing or exploited. For example, the Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth program and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, both funded by the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF), provided comprehensive community-based services. Other programs, such as Bridge Home Services, Project Nino Seguro, and Funding Support To Increase the Capacity of Vanished Children's Alliance, all funded by OJJDP, provided direct services to children who were missing or exploited and to their families. ACTION's Foster Grandparent Program and Retired Senior Volunteer Program provided volunteer support to local organizations that worked with children who were missing or abused or had run away from home.

Training and technical assistance programs funded by OJJDP targeted specific segments of the juvenile justice system. Prosecutors received training on child abuse issues through the National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse. Family and juvenile court personnel received training through a project called Improving Juvenile and Family Courts' Handling of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases. Law enforcement personnel received training through a project called Technical Assistance and Law Enforcement Training for National, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies.

Several programs that supported goal 17 were research initiatives designed to increase understanding of issues relating to missing and exploited children, enhance awareness of the relationship between child exploitation and abuse and delinquent behavior, and improve case handling. For example, NIJ's Group Offending and Criminal Careers and Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior examined the relationship between child victimization and career criminal behavior. NIJ's Justice System Processing of Child Abuse Cases examined how the juvenile justice system handled and processed cases. OJJDP's National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth examined law enforcement officers' perceptions of missing children cases and their investigation practices. OJJDP also funded the National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children and a followup study called Additional Analysis of National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children to determine the number of children who were missing each year.

Several programs promoted interagency cooperation and collaboration to provide support to parents, law enforcement officials, and others involved in the issue of missing and exploited children. For example, ACYF funded the Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth program and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program. OJJDP supported the Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 6 agencies funded a total of 45 programs that addressed goal 17:

- ACTION.
- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- National Institute of Justice.
- Office for Victims of Crime.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[22]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$176.2 million	16
1991	$207.6 million	21
1992	$218.0 million	32

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[22] The largest increase in appropriations during the 3-year reporting period was for CSAP's High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program. NIJ and OJJDP accounted for the majority of new programs in FY 1992. ACTION's Foster Grandparent Program and Retired Senior Volunteer Program provided services and support to youth as well as to other population groups; the amount of money spent only on youth-related activities was not available.

Exhibit 29—Goal 17 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
ACTION	Foster Grandparent Program		ongoing	Children with special needs	$59.6 million	$62.8 million	$65.6 million	Public and private agencies
ACTION	Retired Senior Volunteer Program		ongoing	At-risk youth	$31.4 million	$33.4 million	$34.1 million	Public and private agencies
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth	FY 1989	ongoing	Runaway and homeless youth	$14.8 million	$14.8 million	$15.3 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program		ongoing	Runaway and homeless youth	$28.8 million	$35.1 million	$35.8 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	FY 1990	ongoing	High-risk youth	$38.9 million	$50.6 million	$58 million	States and local communities
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Coordinating Criminal and Dependency Proceedings in Child Maltreatment Cases	FY 1992	1994	Victims of abuse and neglect			$186,536	Juvenile justice researchers and practitioners
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Group Offending and Criminal Careers: Violence Among Juvenile Delinquents and Adult Offenders	FY 1992	FY 1994	Violent juvenile offenders			$22,296	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Justice System Processing of Child Abuse Cases	FY 1992		Child abuse victims			$499,988	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 29—Goal 17 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior	FY 1991		Juvenile offenders		$3.86 million		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office for Victims of Crime	Conference and Materials on Children Grieving Violent Death	5/92	1993	Child victims			$34,000	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office for Victims of Crime	Street Outreach to Victims of Crime	5/90	4/92	Runaway and homeless youth	$149,994	$199,779	$45,000	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Access to National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System	10/91	9/92	Missing and exploited children		$42,674	$43,674	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Additional Analysis of National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway (NISMART) Children	9/92	8/93	Missing and exploited children			$64,945	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Bridge Home Services	10/91	3/93	Runaway and homeless youth		$34,041		Nonprofit youth service organization
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Community Action for the Prevention of Missing and Exploited Children	4/92	3/95	Missing and exploited children			$124,700	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Develop and Expand the Child Find Mediation Program	4/92	3/95	Missing children			$75,000	Parents

Exhibit 29—Goal 17 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	ECHO Program Expansion Assistance	4/92	3/95	Child victims and their families			$19,538	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Family/Nonfamily Abductions and Other Missing Children: Additional Analysis and Dissemination of NISMART Data	7/92	11/93	Missing and exploited children and children at-risk			$175,107	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Funding Support To Increase the Capacity of Vanished Children's Alliance	4/92	3/95	Missing and exploited children			$75,000	Community-based organization
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Improving Juvenile and Family Courts' Handling of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases	2/92	FY 1995	Abused and neglected youth			$500,000	Juvenile and family court personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Court Victim Witness Project: Philadelphia	10/91	9/92	Victimized youth		$20,000		Juvenile and family courts
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program	FY 1987	ongoing	Missing and exploited children	$473,603	$400,448		Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing and Exploited Children Prevention and Services	4/92	3/95	Missing and exploited children			$75,000	Local missing persons organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing Children Field-Initiated Program	9/92	3/94	Missing and exploited children			$115,000	Community-based organizations

Exhibit 29 – Goal 17 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing Children Program To Increase Understanding of Child Sexual Exploitation	5/92	3/95	Missing and exploited children			$386,696	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	1984	ongoing	Missing and exploited children		$3.6 million	$3.4 million	Juvenile justice practitioners, parents, and children
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse	11/85	4/92	Child victims	$750,102	$1.3 million	$1.23 million	Prosecutors
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children	8/87	12/90	Missing and exploited children	$49,901			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth	FY 1986	FY 1991	Missing and homeless youth	$58,955			Law enforcement agencies and juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children	2/90	7/92	Missing and exploited children	$299,929	$354,281		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project	4/84	3/94	Children and youth	$219,000	$225,000	$225,000	Juvenile justice practitioners

Exhibit 29—Goal 17 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Physical and Sexual Victimization of Children by Nonfamily Persons: A National Estimate and Profile Characteristics	10/91	4/92	High-risk youth		$13,401		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Prevention, Early Intervention, and Mediation Project for Missing and Exploited Children	4/92	3/95	Missing and exploited youth			$75,000	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Prevention of Parent or Family Abduction of Children Through Early Identification of Risk Factors	7/92	12/95	At-risk youth			$476,988	Parents, judges, prosecutors, and court personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Project Nino Seguro	4/92	3/95	Missing, abducted, and exploited children and their parents			$45,258	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Project Outreach to Victims of Juvenile Crime: New York	10/91	9/92	Victims of crime		$11,522		Private, nonprofit community-based agency
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Proposal To Provide Services to Recovered Previously Missing Children and Their Families	5/92	4/95	Missing children			$30,000	Community-based agencies and service providers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Reunification of Missing Children	10/88	5/92	Missing and exploited children	$515,746			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers

Exhibit 29—Goal 17 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Strategic Planning for Parental Abductions	10/88	7/94	Parentally abducted children	$79,907		$249,310	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Street Outreach to Victims of Crime: Paul and Lisa, Inc.	5/90	12/92	Runaway and homeless youth	$75,000	$150,000		Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance and Law Enforcement Training for National, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies	8/91	6/93	Delinquent and at-risk youth		$687,000	$697,000	Law enforcement personnel
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Testing Incident-Based Reporting Systems for Studying Child Abductions	5/92	10/93	Missing children			$199,863	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Nonprofit Missing and Exploited Children's Organizations	3/92	3/95	Missing and exploited children			$250,000	Missing children's organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System	10/87	12/92	Juvenile victims and witnesses	$99,985	$39,802		Juvenile courts
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System: Georgia	10/91	9/92	Juvenile victims and witnesses		$20,000		Juvenile courts

Goal 18. Increase the capability of Federal, State, and local governments and of public and private agencies to improve the juvenile justice system, including cooperative efforts with other agencies.

Programs addressing goal 18 were aimed at helping government agencies and private organizations improve the juvenile justice system through training, technical assistance, and interagency cooperation. Emphasis was placed on collaboration among Federal, State, and local agencies and organizations. (Programs involving interagency collaboration are listed in the Program Index by Target Audience or Area of Impact.) Funds and program activities were directed to juvenile justice practitioners, public housing residents, and community agencies and organizations. Programs targeted a broad range of at-risk youth, including juvenile drug offenders, victims of abuse or neglect, runaway and homeless youth, and juvenile offenders. Exhibit 30 lists the Federal programs that supported goal 18.

Many of the initiatives supporting goal 18 were demonstration projects that developed and implemented alternative methods for addressing issues relating to juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention. These programs relied on the expertise of several Federal agencies to ensure the soundness of the program design and reliability of the program evaluations and pilot tests. These alternative programs are listed below:

- Boot camps for juvenile offenders (sponsored jointly by BJA, NIJ, and OJJDP).
- An outreach program for drug and gang prevention for at-risk youth (sponsored jointly by ACYF and OJJDP).
- An outreach program for runaway and homeless youth (sponsored jointly by OJJDP and OVC).
- Projects to combat teenage drinking and driving (sponsored jointly by NHTSA and OJJDP).

Programs supporting goal 18 also included training and technical assistance efforts, grant programs, and research studies. The Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, funded by OJJDP, provided technical assistance and research support to juvenile justice practitioners to improve practices in the field. Many programs sponsored by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention promoted the use of community-based consortiums to address problems associated with juvenile drug and alcohol abuse and gang membership.

The National Institute of Justice sponsored several research studies designed to improve juvenile case handling. For example, NIJ's examination of drug testing programs for youth who were on parole and analysis of practices used in civil and criminal child abuse cases gave practitioners important information about new programs and procedures for youth.

Summary of Federal Support. During the 3-year reporting period, 8 agencies funded a total of 29 programs that addressed goal 18:

- Administration for Children, Youth and Families.
- Administration for Native Americans.
- Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- National Institute of Justice.
- Office for Victims of Crime.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funding amounts and number of programs for FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992 are shown below.[23]

Fiscal Year	Amount	Number of Programs
1990	$ 86.1 million	16
1991	$137.0 million	18
1992	$124.0 million	17

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[23] In FY 1991 the level of funding increased substantially because more money was appropriated to the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's Community Prevention Grants program.

Exhibit 30—Goal 18 Programs

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Consolidated Discretionary Program		ongoing	Runaway and homeless youth	$374,953	$375,000		Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Targeted Outreach Program With Drug Prevention/Intervention Component	FY 1989	1994	At-risk youth	$65,000			Boys and Girls Clubs
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Native Americans	Coordinated Discretionary Program: Youth-Related Programs		1994	Native American youth		$158,281	$901,305	Native American communities
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Communications Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$10.2 million	$11.1 million	$11.5 million	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Prevention Grants	FY 1990	FY 1995	At-risk youth	$49 million	$99 million	$99 million	Community-based organizations
Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	FY 1990	FY 1993	At-risk youth	$19.7 million	$20 million	$9 million	States and local communities
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camp) Program	FY 1990		Delinquent youth	$1.6 million			Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Assessing the Impact of a Co-Operated Boot Camp for Drug Offenders	FY 1990	1993	Juvenile drug offenders	$197,482			Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers

Exhibit 30—Goal 18 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders: Constructive Intervention and Early Support	FY 1991	6/93	Juvenile drug offenders		$234,015		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Coordinating Criminal and Dependency Proceedings in Child Maltreatment Cases	FY 1992	1994	Victims of abuse and neglect			$186,536	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Drug Testing for Youthful Offenders on Parole: An Experimental Study	FY 1991		Juvenile offenders		$377,689		Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Justice System Processing of Child Abuse Cases	FY 1992		Child abuse victims			$499,988	Juvenile justice practitioners and researchers
Department of Justice/Office for Victims of Crime	Street Outreach to Victims of Crime	5/90	4/92	Runaway and homeless youth	$149,994	$199,779	$45,000	Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Automated Juvenile Probation Case Management System	10/91	5/93	Juvenile offenders		$30,821		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders	9/91	9/94	Juvenile offenders		$2.77 million		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network (Phase I)	9/90	5/92	At-risk youth	$146,050			Local communities

Exhibit 30—Goal 18 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network (Phase II)	6/92	5/93	At-risk youth			$75,000	Local communities
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Drug and Alcohol Abuse	10/92	9/95	Juvenile drug and alcohol abusers and at-risk youth			$149,072	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluating Effective Communications Strategies for Health Information to High-Risk Youth Outside School	10/92	8/93	High-risk youth			$23,342	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluation of Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program	10/91	3/93	Juvenile offenders		$149,974		Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement	9/90	9/93	All youth	$89,360	$45,000	$15,000	Boy Scouts
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse	FY 1977	ongoing	All youth	$2.96 million	$856,857	$882,857	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Resource Center	ongoing	ongoing	All youth	$591,255	$611,952	$867,902	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	State Advisory Group Training	11/89	12/94	Delinquent and at-risk youth	$450,000	$500,000	$500,000	State advisory group members and juvenile justice practitioners

Exhibit 30—Goal 18 Programs (continued)

Agency	Program Title	Start Date	End Date	Target Population	FY 1990 Funding	FY 1991 Funding	FY 1992 Funding	Program Recipient
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Street Outreach to Victims of Crime: Paul and Lisa, Inc.	5/90	12/92	Runaway and homeless youth	$75,000	$150,000		Community-based organizations
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/Intervention Component	10/83	6/94	At-risk youth	$468,444	$400,000		Public housing residents
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance and Support to OJJDP	10/91	9/94	All youth			$343,523	Juvenile justice practitioners
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Community Systemwide Response: Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network	5/90	5/94	At-risk youth	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	Community-based organizations
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving	4/92	4/95	Juvenile impaired drivers			$50,000	Criminal justice agencies

Laws That Extend the JJDP Act

In addition to the programs described in the first part of this chapter, a number of laws further the goals and objectives of the JJDP Act. This section briefly describes the purpose of each of these laws and their relationship to the 18 goals of the JJDP Act. Exhibit 31 contains an overview of the laws, the agencies and the fiscal years to which the laws apply, and the JJDP Act goals the laws support.

During FY's 1990, 1991, and 1992, more than two dozen laws advanced the objectives contained in the JJDP Act by addressing issues related to juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention. These laws authorize programs and activities, prescribe goals, and shape agency roles and responsibilities. Collectively, they focus attention on the Federal Government's efforts to deal with the important issues facing our Nation's young people.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100–690) supports nine goals of the JJDP Act: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 13D, 13G, 14, and 15. The Act authorizes the funding and administration of programs aimed at reducing and preventing the use of drugs and alcohol, and gives authority for program development, implementation, and support to three departments:

- U.S. Department of Education.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Administration for Children, Youth and Families).
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Section 3501 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act authorizes ACYF to administer drug prevention and education programs for juvenile gang members. These comprehensive community-based programs help communities prevent young people from becoming involved in gang and drug activities by encouraging the following:

- Outreach prevention and referral services.
- Services to underserved groups such as female adolescents and new immigrant and refugee youth.
- Strategies for working with multiple generations within families and for gang-proofing children.
- Neighborhood coalitions and interagency youth-service cooperation and coordination.

Exhibit 31 – Laws That Extend the JJDP Act

Legislation	Impact/Focus	Agency	Applies to FY 1990	Applies to FY 1991	Applies to FY 1992	Goals Supported by the Legislation
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Section 3501	Drug education and prevention for juvenile gang members	Administration for Children, Youth and Families	yes	yes	yes	1, 2, 4, 5, 13D, 13G, 14, 15
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Section 3511	Programs for runaway and homeless youth	Administration for Children, Youth and Families	yes	yes	yes	5, 6, 15
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Section 581	National Affordable Housing Act	Department of Housing and Urban Development	yes	yes	yes	14, 15
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Section 4607	Innovative Alcohol Abuse Education Programs	Department of Education	yes	yes	yes	14, 15
Child Support Recovery Act of 1992	Interstate child support legislation	Bureau of Justice Assistance	yes	yes	yes	6
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act	Drug education and prevention in schools	Department of Education	yes	yes	yes	5, 13J, 14, 15
Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 (formerly Title I, Elementary and Secondary Education Act)	Chapter 1 State Agency Programs for Neglected or Delinquent Children	Department of Education	yes	yes	yes	6
Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, Sections 5031-5042	Services for committed juveniles and contracts for services	Bureau of Prisons	yes	yes	yes	7, 8, 9, 10, 13B
Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988	Law-related Education Program	Department of Education	yes	yes	yes	13E
Highway Safety Act, Drunk Driving Prevention Program, Section 9001	Drunk Driving Prevention Act	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration		yes	yes	1, 15
Job Training Partnership Act (Title II-A)	Adult training program	Department of Labor	yes	yes	yes	5, 13H

Exhibit 31 – Laws That Extend the JJDP Act (continued)

Legislation	Impact/Focus	Agency	Applies to FY 1990	Applies to FY 1991	Applies to FY 1992	Goals Supported by the Legislation
Job Training Partnership Act (Title II-B)	Summer Youth Employment Program	Department of Labor	yes	yes	yes	5, 13G, 13H
Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-A)	Indian and Native American Program, and Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program	Department of Labor	yes	yes	yes	1, 13H
Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-B)	Job Corps	Department of Labor	yes	yes	yes	13H
Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-D)	Pilot and Demonstration Program	Department of Labor	yes	yes	yes	13H
Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV-H)	Job programs for youth in low-income communities	Department of Labor	no	no	yes	13H
Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act	Crime prevention and control	National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance	yes	yes	yes	4, 7, 13B, 13D, 13J, 14, 15, 17, 18
Public Health Service Act: ADAMHA Reorganization Act, Section 113	National Data Base	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	no	no	yes	1, 4, 13D, 15
Public Health Service Act: ADAMHA Reorganization Act, Section 518	Employee Assistance Program	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	no	no	yes	2, 13H, 15
Public Health Service Act: ADAMHA Reorganization Act, Sections 1912-1932	Formula Grants to States	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	no	no	yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 13D, 14, 15
Refugee Education and Assistance Act of 1980	Education for refugees	Community Relations Service	yes	yes	yes	5
School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act, Parts A and C	Dropout prevention	Department of Education	yes	yes	yes	5

Exhibit 31—Laws That Extend the JJDP Act (continued)

Legislation	Impact/Focus	Agency	Applies to FY 1990	Applies to FY 1991	Applies to FY 1992	Goals Supported by the Legislation
Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act	Job Training for the Homeless Demonstration Program	Department of Labor	yes	yes	yes	6
Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, Subtitle VIIB	Education for homeless children	Department of Education	yes	yes	yes	6
Victims of Crime Act of 1984, Section 42	Crime victims	Office for Victims of Crime	yes	yes	yes	12, 13A, 17, 18

- Research into the characteristics and dynamics of youth gangs.

Section 3511 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act also established the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, which was first enacted as Title III of the JJDP Act. The section authorizes ACYF to develop and operate centers to meet the needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families by providing a variety of services, including comprehensive case management, outreach and referral, substance abuse assessment, prevention and intervention, service coordination, aftercare, and training for staff.

Section 4607 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act authorizes the Secretary of Education to design and develop innovative materials for alcohol abuse education programs for students in grades 5 through 8. Funds also are used to develop training programs to improve educators' awareness of problems caused by alcoholic parents, factors that put children at risk of alcoholism, and referral networks and resources for children.

Sections 5123 and 7(d) of Chapter 2, Subtitle C, Title V of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act (Public Housing Drug Elimination Act) authorizes the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to award grants to public housing agencies, including Indian housing authorities, to support activities to eliminate drug-related crime in public housing. The Act also authorizes a clearinghouse to be established in the Office of Public and Indian Housing to provide information to practitioners, policymakers, and members of the public about drug abuse in public housing and assist in the development of effective responses.

Child Support Recovery Act of 1992

The Child Support Recovery Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-521, Part P) supports goal 6 of the JJDP Act. The Act incorporates Criminal Child Support Enforcement into the authorization for the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Through this Act, assistance is provided to State and local agencies and organizations to develop, implement, and enforce criminal interstate child support legislation and coordinate criminal interstate child support enforcement efforts, including those involving the recovery and return of children who have run away or have been abducted and who crossed State lines.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (Pub. L. 99-570) supports goals 5, 13J, 14, and 15 of the JJDP Act. The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act authorizes the Department of Education to provide formula grants to State education agencies and to Governors for drug abuse education and prevention programs. The Act also authorizes a variety of programs and activities related to children and youth, including the Counselor Training Grants, Grants for Institutions of Higher Education, Programs for Indian Youth, Programs for Native Hawaiians, Regional Centers Program, and School Personnel Training Grants.

Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981

The Chapter 1 State Agency Program for Neglected or Delinquent Children came into existence in 1965 as Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. In 1981 Title I was succeeded by Chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (Pub. L. 97-35).

The Chapter 1 program supports goal 6 of the JJDP Act. It authorizes the transfer of Federal funds to State educational agencies for allocation to local educational agencies. Funds are used to provide educational and remedial instructional services to neglected and delinquent children who attend community day programs and locally operated educational programs or are housed in local institutions.

Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Law-Related Education Programs)

Section 1565 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, Pub. L. 100-297) supports goals 6 and 13E of the JJDP Act. The Act authorizes the Secretary of Education to award grants and contracts to State and local educational agencies and other private and public nonprofit agencies and organizations for law-related education programs. These programs are designed to help students become responsible citizens by teaching them about the law, the legal process, and the legal system. Funds are used for educational and internship programs for students, awareness activities for educators, clearinghouse and technical assistance activities, and research and evaluation.

Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act

Sections 501-512 of Pub. L. 93-415, codified in Title 18, USC Section 5031-5042, define the role of the Federal Government, through the U.S. Attorney General, in prosecuting and caring for juvenile offenders.

Sections 5039-5040 of Title 18 USC are similar to the provisions of the JJDP Act that call for the separation of juveniles from adults in secure custody. Sections 5031-5042 of the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act define the terms "juvenile" and "juvenile delinquent" under Federal law. These sections authorize the Attorney General to contract with public or private agencies or community-based facilities such as halfway houses or foster homes for juveniles who are in the custody of the Attorney General.

Highway Safety Act (Drunk Driving Prevention Program)

The Highway Safety Act (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, Pub. L. 89-564) supports goals 1 and 15 of the JJDP Act by providing technical assistance to address the problems of teenage drinking and driving. The Highway Safety Act authorizes an incentive grant program for States with comprehensive drunk driving prevention programs. States are required to meet five criteria to be eligible for a grant:

- An expedited administrative driver's license suspension or revocation system based on a specified blood alcohol level, at or above which a person is deemed to be driving while intoxicated.
- A statewide program for stopping motor vehicles to determine whether the driver is under the influence of alcohol.
- A self-sustaining drunk driving prevention program.
- An effective system for preventing operators of motor vehicles under the age of 21 from obtaining alcoholic beverages.
- A mandatory minimum sentence for persons convicted of driving while intoxicated.

The minimum drinking age prevention program requires States to:

- Provide information and education to underage drivers.
- Issue drivers' licenses to drivers under age 21 that clearly distinguishes them from persons over age 21.
- Develop a program for alcoholic beverage retailers and servers.
- Develop an enforcement strategy to prevent the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages to persons under age 21.
- Establish alcohol prevention programs.

Job Training Partnership Act

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA, Pub. L. 97-300) supports goals 5, 13E, 13G, and 13H of the JJDP Act by providing educational and job training and employment opportunities for youth.

Title II–A. This title authorizes the Nation's largest second-chance job training and education program for economically disadvantaged adults. Programs funded through Title II–A strive to keep students in school and provide employment opportunities for youth.[24]

Title II–B. This title authorizes the Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs, which provide education, training, counseling, and support services to at-risk youth during summer breaks from school. The programs enhance basic education skills of students, encourage completion of school or enrollment in an alternative education program, and provide work experience to youth.

Title IV–A. This title established the Indian and Native American Program and the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program, which provide training and employment services for economically disadvantaged adults and youth.

Title IV–B. This title authorizes the Job Corps, a federally administered residential training and employment program serving severely disadvantaged youth ages 16 to 24.

Title IV–D. Among other activities, Title IV–D authorizes Pilots and Demonstrations programs, which include the Youth Opportunities Unlimited program. The Department of Labor's contribution to Cities in Schools came from this program.

Title IV–H. The Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992 established Youth Fair Chance (formerly the Youth Opportunities Unlimited program) as a permanent program of the Department of Labor. The program, which falls under the responsibility of the Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development, is designed to bring about community change and increase opportunities for youth growing up in poor neighborhoods. Youth Fair Chance is a Pilots and Demonstrations program.

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Pub. L. 91–644), as amended, supports goals 4, 7, 13B, 13D, 13J, 14, 15, 17, and 18 of the JJDP Act. The Act directs NIJ to sponsor special projects and research and development programs designed to:

- Strengthen and improve the criminal justice system and reduce or prevent crime.

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[24] The Job Training Reform Amendments, which became effective July 1, 1993, separated youth and adult programs, designating that programs funded under Title II–A serve adults only, and creating a new Title II–C to serve youth. The amendments placed greater emphasis on serving persons with serious skill deficiencies and on providing individualized services. The amendments also instituted rigorous fiscal and procurement controls, created a new national Capacity Building and Replication Program to improve program quality and strengthen the skills of staff who administer JTPA services, and authorized creation of State Human Resource Investment Councils to help Governors plan and oversee vocational education and training within their States.

- Develop new technologies to fight crime.
- Conduct national demonstration programs that use promising approaches for improving criminal justice.
- Evaluate criminal justice programs.
- Support local efforts to provide alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who do not pose a threat to the community.
- Make recommendations for Federal, State, and local governments to improve criminal justice.
- Conduct research to determine the causes and correlates of crime and delinquency.

The Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, as amended by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984, created the Bureau of Justice Assistance, established the Justice Assistance Grant Program, and established the Office of Justice Programs to coordinate the program bureaus and support offices within the Department of Justice that provide assistance to State and local criminal justice agencies.

The Crime Control Act of 1990 led to the creation of new grant programs within BJA. For example, Section 1001(a)(6) authorized a program to conduct closed-circuit televising of children who are victims of abuse. The program received $25 million in FY 1992, 1993, and 1994.

Public Health Service Act: ADAMHA Reorganization Act

The Public Health Service Act (Pub. L. 102-321) supports goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 13D, 13H, 14, and 15 of the JJDP Act by authorizing technical assistance and research activities aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency and substance abuse.

Section 113. Section 113 of the Public Health Service Act established the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) to manage and coordinate community substance abuse prevention efforts within the Federal Government. The 1992 amendments emphasize development of long-term strategies to prevent substance abuse, including the use of alcohol and tobacco products, and evaluation of different models and community efforts to determine effective strategies.

Section 113 also calls for the development of a national data base to be administered by CSAP to provide information on effective programs and strategies for preventing substance abuse. The data base supplements the resources of the National Center for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Information, containing information useful to both public and nonprofit organizations and agencies.

Section 518. Section 518 of the Public Health Service Act authorizes CSAP to award grants to public and nonprofit organizations and agencies to establish employee assistance programs providing substance abuse prevention services to employees.

Sections 1912–1932. Sections 1912–1932 of the Public Health Service Act authorize CSAP to coordinate grant programs for each State and provide guidance and assistance for substance abuse prevention efforts.

CSAP's Division of State Prevention Systems administers the primary prevention set-aside portion of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant. This includes providing regulatory, policy, program activity, and evaluation guidance to States and territories. Through this division, the National Center for the Advancement of Prevention was established to support States and territories in alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse prevention through the collection, synthesis, and dissemination of information. The Center helps States develop evaluation approaches, provides technical assistance, and transfers innovative evaluation techniques and program prototypes to the field.

Refugee Education and Assistance Act of 1980

By helping refugee children stay in school, the Refugee Education and Assistance Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96–422) supports goal 5 of the JJDP Act. The Act provides general assistance to local agencies for the education of Cuban and Haitian refugee children. Title II authorizes general assistance to States, which includes grants to State education agencies for Cuban, Haitian, and Indonesian refugee children who are enrolled in elementary and secondary public schools.

School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act

The School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act (Pub. L. 102–103, Title VI) supports goal 5 of the JJDP Act. The Act authorizes the Secretary of Education to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies, community-based organizations, and educational partnerships to develop effective programs to reduce the number of children who fail to complete elementary or secondary education. Funds are used to develop programs to:

- Identify potential dropouts and prevent them from dropping out of school.
- Develop programs to encourage students to return to school.
- Design early intervention programs to identify students at risk of dropping out of school.
- Develop model systems to collect and report information to local schools officials on the number, age, and grade levels of children who have not completed elementary or secondary school.

Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (Pub. L. 100-77) supports goal 6 of the JJDP Act. The Act authorizes the Job Training for the Homeless Demonstration Program, the purpose of which is to develop a national job training policy for homeless persons. By providing a spectrum of services to homeless individuals, grants under this program are designed to increase employment opportunities, improve job retention, and obtain permanent housing for participants.

Subtitle VIIB. Subtitle VIIB of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act authorizes the Secretary of Education to provide formula grants to State educational agencies. The agencies are to develop a comprehensive plan to provide education to homeless children and youth. Funds are used to:

- Help homeless children and youth enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school.
- Train school personnel about problems relating to homeless children's education.
- Establish a coordinator's office in each State to review and revise policies that could prevent homeless children from attending school.

Victims of Crime Act of 1984

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-473), as amended, supports four goals of the JJDP Act by targeting services and support to Native Americans (goal 12), supporting programs to assist and strengthen families in crisis (goal 13A), addressing the needs of children who are victimized (goal 17), and encouraging cooperation among Federal, State, and local agencies (goal 18). VOCA created the Crime Victims Fund in the U.S. Treasury, a financial resource for all federally supported victim programs.

A portion of VOCA funds supports the Children's Justice Act Discretionary Grant Program. This program supports programs that deal with cases of child sexual abuse and serious child physical abuse during the investigation, prosecution, and treatment phases. In 1990 a program for Native Americans was started to help tribes train multidisciplinary teams; revise tribal codes to address sexual abuse; establish child advocacy services for children in court; develop protocols for reporting, investigating, prosecuting, and treating child sexual abuse; and improve case management and treatment services.

Chapter 3: Program Descriptions

ACTION

Drug Alliance Demonstration Program. The goal of the Drug Alliance Demonstration Program is to establish drug-free neighborhoods by fighting apathy toward illegal drug use and sales, establishing coalitions of community organizations and public agencies, and broadening community awareness. During the 3-year reporting period, the program provided grants to public agencies and private nonprofit organizations in cities and rural communities to help youth remain drug free. Volunteers conducted workshops and forums and organized community drug-free activities to reverse peer pressure to use drugs. Funding for this ongoing program was $2.6 million in FY 1990, $2.2 million in FY 1991, and $1.2 million in FY 1992.

Foster Grandparent Program. Foster grandparents work with children who have drug abuse problems as well as with those who are at risk of abusing drugs. During the 3-year reporting period, grants were awarded to public agencies and private nonprofit organizations to serve as sponsors of the Foster Grandparent Program. Low-income persons aged 60 or older, who were paid by stipend, volunteered to help children with special needs, including those who were abused or neglected. Volunteers were generally placed through existing drug prevention programs. Funding for this ongoing program was $50.6 million in FY 1990, $62.8 million in FY 1991, and $65.6 million in FY 1992.

Retired Senior Volunteer Program. The Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) gives children and adults a creative way to share with each other through intergenerational activities. During the 3-year reporting period, annual grants were made to public agencies and private nonprofit community-based organizations to provide volunteer opportunities for retired persons aged 60 or older. Volunteers participated in a range of community drug prevention activities such as crisis hotlines, counseling, school dropout prevention programs, and Just Say No programs. Funding for this ongoing program was $31.4 million in FY 1990, $31.4 million in FY 1991, and $33.4 million in FY 1992.

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). VISTA volunteers pledge a minimum of 1 year of full-time service to combat poverty and poverty-related issues in urban and rural areas. During the 3-year reporting period, VISTA volunteers, who were paid by stipend, worked in low-income communities to address problems related to substance abuse. For example, volunteers helped communities establish and expand drug prevention projects in schools, organize support groups for low-income parents to address substance abuse issues, develop community service activities for youth as alternatives to drug use, and recruit and train other volunteers. Funding for this ongoing program was $25 million in FY 1990, $30.2 million in FY 1991, and $32.7 million in FY 1992.

U.S. Department of Education

Chapter 1 State Agency Program for Neglected or Delinquent Children. The Chapter 1 State Agency Program authorizes Federal financial assistance to State educational agencies that provide free public education to neglected or delinquent children in State-operated institutions, adult correctional facilities, or community day programs for neglected or delinquent children. These State agencies are often the State departments of corrections.

In FY 1990 these types of programs served 51,212 children, 62 percent of whom lived in institutions for juvenile delinquents, 32 percent of whom lived in adult correctional facilities, and 6 percent of whom lived in institutions for neglected children. The appropriation for this ongoing program was $32.8 million in FY 1990, $36.1 million in FY 1991, and $36.1 million in FY 1992.

Dropout Prevention Program. Dropout Prevention Program grants supplement programs that help students complete school and that increase national understanding of dropout prevention. In 1991 the Department of Education awarded $32.6 million for controlled demonstration projects to test and evaluate the effectiveness of promising strategies that prevented students from dropping out and aided dropouts' reentry. Approximately 40 percent of these funds were used for projects that focused on restructuring and reform within school clusters (elementary and middle schools, and the high schools into which they fed). Another 40 percent supported model projects that provided comprehensive services to at-risk youth. The remaining funds were used for field-initiated projects. An independent evaluation of the program began in FY 1991. The appropriation for this program was $19.9 million in FY 1990, $34.1 million in FY 1991, and $40 million in FY 1992.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. Through the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, the Department of Education provides formula grants to Governors and to State educational agencies for drug education efforts. Financial assistance is supplemented with information dissemination, technical assistance, and other discretionary activities. Drug education and prevention programs target specific groups such as Indian and Native Hawaiian youth.

During the 3-year reporting period, funds were used for other Federal youth-related activities, including the following:

- Production and distribution of drug prevention videotapes for elementary and secondary schools.

- Preparation and distribution of *The Challenge*, a quarterly newsletter that summarized research and highlighted effective school-based prevention programs.

- Dissemination of publications designed to help schools and communities establish a comprehensive program to prevent alcohol and drug abuse.

- Discretionary grants that supported training of school personnel and provided direct services to local educational [illegible]ncies particularly affected by drug use and drug trafficking.

- Support for five Regional Centers for Drug-Free Schools and Communities, which provided training and technical assistance services.

- Support to the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information.

Additional initiatives aimed to increase information about drug abuse education and prevention and improve prevention practice include *Drug Prevention Curricula: A Guide to Selection and Implementation* guided school district staff in the selection and implementation of drug prevention curricula in elementary and secondary'schools. Schools participated in the Drug-Free School Recognition Program, which recognized schools with exemplary drug prevention efforts.

The program supported the National School Safety Center and Safe Havens in Weed and Seed program sites, which provided integrated social services for youth and families in secure settings in 20 urban sites. The appropriation for this ongoing program was $538 million in FY 1990, $606 million in FY 1991, and $624 million in FY 1992.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth. This program provides formula grants to States to establish an Office of Coordinator of Education for Homeless Children and Youth to develop and carry out a State plan for the education of homeless children. Every 2 years the State coordinator is required to gather data on the number and location of homeless children throughout the State and to work with shelters, transitional housing agencies, and domestic violence organizations to provide comprehensive services to homeless children and youth.

Under the 1990 Amendments to the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, States were authorized to make subgrants to local educational agencies for tutoring, remedial education, transportation, and other services to enable homeless children to enroll in, attend, and succeed in school. The appropriation for this ongoing program was $4.9 million in FY 1990, $7.2 million in FY 1991, and $25 million in FY 1992.

Innovative Alcohol Abuse Education Program. This program funded the development of materials for innovative projects of alcohol abuse education, especially projects focusing on the effects of alcoholism on families, with emphasis on children in grades 5 through 8. Funds also were used for various programs and activities aimed at educators, including training programs to:

- Increase teachers' awareness that children's problems could be caused by an alcoholic parent and that children with such problems could need professional treatment.

- Inform the public about the special problems of children who have an alcoholic parent.

- Enhance teachers' ability to identify children who are at risk of alcohol abuse.

This program began in FY 1991 with an appropriation of $2 million; an additional $2 million was appropriated in FY 1992.

Law-Related Education Program. The Law-Related Education Program made competitive awards for projects that taught children in grades K through 12 and adults about the legal system and its underlying principles and values. Many projects promoted personal responsibility and engaged students in community service. Funds were used to develop and institutionalize law-related education projects at schools and colleges nationwide. The FY 1990 appropriation for this program was $4.9 million; the FY 1991 appropriation was $5.8 million; and the FY 1992 appropriation was $6 million.[25]

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

City Lights Transition To Integrate Postsecondary Environments Research Projects. To better understand the transition to postsecondary environments, researchers studied cohorts of 50 youth aged 16 to 21 who were at high risk of adjudication. Research findings were disseminated to community-based therapeutic day schools and vocational rehabilitation service agencies in urban locations. This 3-year project received $108,642 in FY 1991 and an additional $114,625 in FY 1992.

Comparative Study Between a Supported Employment Program and a Sheltered Workshop Program for Youth With Psychiatric Disabilities. This research project compared the effectiveness of a supported employment program to a traditional sheltered workshop. The supported employment program integrated clinical services, social skills training, and intensive case management. Subjects in the study were between the ages of 16 and 21; were severely emotionally disturbed; and were at risk of adjudication, substance abuse, or dropping out of school. FY 1991 funding for this 3-year project was $105,921; FY 1992 funding was $113,355.

Grants for Infants and Families. This program provided assistance to States to develop early intervention programs that addressed the developmental needs of mentally delayed infants and toddlers who were prenatally exposed to drugs. The program also supported special education programs that addressed the preschool needs of children with disabilities, including those who were exposed to drugs. The appropriation for this program was $8.8 million in FY 1990, $13.4 million in FY 1991, and $19.8 million in FY 1992.

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[25] Since this program began, various models were developed for community implementation. Because many programs could continue without Federal support, funds were not requested for FY 1993.

Student Opportunities for Success. The goal of this project was to determine the effectiveness of two vocational interventions on the transition of adolescents from school to adulthood. The study focused on delinquent youth who were severely emotionally disturbed. Researchers from Colorado State University examined two types of employment—supported and entrepreneurial—as well as the relationship between vocational options and postschool outcomes for students. A sample of 480 students aged 16 to 21 was taken from three sites. FY 1991 funding for this 3-year project was $110,667; the program received an additional $118,414 in FY 1992.

Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant Program. This program funds State rehabilitation of individuals with disabilities. Allocations are based on population and per capita income. Persons who are considered drug dependent qualify for vocational rehabilitation services if their disability constitutes a substantial impediment to employment. Also funded are special demonstration projects that develop vocational rehabilitation interventions to help individuals who have used illicit drugs and who have a substantial handicap to employment. Funding for this ongoing program was $52 million in FY 1990, $60.4 million in FY 1991, and $67 million in FY 1992.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Cities in Schools. Cities in Schools (CIS) is a public-private partnership demonstration program that helps prevent students from dropping out of school by providing a comprehensive support system for at-risk youth. CIS brings together schools, local governments, and private businesses to assess community needs. Social workers, employment counselors, educators, health professionals, recreational coaches, volunteers, and others at the local level provide support services to youth to reduce their risk of dropping out of school. The individualized and coordinated service delivery ensure that young people get the kind of help they need to resolve the educational, social, emotional, and health problems that impede success in school.

Since its inception over 10 years ago, more than 18,500 youth have been served by CIS. The program was funded in part by the Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention), and Labor. Through an interagency agreement, the Center for Substance Abuse and Prevention also provides financial and technical assistance to Cities in Schools to ensure that alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse prevention programs are incorporated into the CIS approach. Funding for this ongoing program totaled $150,000 in FY 1990, $150,000 in FY 1991, and $250,000 in FY 1992.

Administration for Children and Families

Administration for Children, Youth and Families/Family and Youth Services Bureau

Consolidated Discretionary Program. In 1990 the Family and Youth Services Bureau funded five grants to foster cooperation among law enforcement agencies and establish centers for runaway and homeless youth. The goals were to increase the number of runaway and homeless youth picked up by law enforcement and referred to crisis intervention and temporary housing and to prevent unnecessary adjudication and incarceration of the homeless. To meet these goals, the grantees developed model training manuals and curricula, identified barriers to communication and collaboration and developed strategies to overcome such barriers, conducted workshops that focused on team building and collaboration, and implemented case management practices. Funding for this program totaled $374,953 in FY 1990 and $375,000 in FY 1991.

Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth. Established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Drug Abuse Prevention for Runaway and Homeless Youth provides individual, family, and group counseling to runaway and homeless youth. The goals are to prevent involvement in the use of illegal drugs, assist runaway and homeless youth in rural areas, develop and support peer counseling programs and community education activities, provide information and training, improve the availability of coordinated services, and support research. The program helps communities address problems of drug abuse among runaway and homeless youth through prevention, early intervention, reduction of drug dependency, and education.

The 60 projects that received funding in FY 1992 provided a variety of services for at-risk homeless youth, including 24-hour emergency and referral services, residential and aftercare services, substance abuse workshops, recreational and educational activities, individual and family counseling, and home visits. Interagency coordination, networking, and staff training were stressed. Individual projects received up to $100,000 for 36 months. Funding for this ongoing program totaled $14.8 million in FY 1990, $14.8 million in FY 1991, and $15.3 million in FY 1992.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Program. This program funded approximately 350 centers in the States and U.S. territories that provide short-term services such as food, shelter, clothing, counseling, and referral services to 64,000 runaway and homeless youth and their families each year. Centers also provide counseling and related services to strengthen families and prevent young people from dropping out of school or engaging in delinquent behavior.

More than 3,000 youth at risk of suicide and 55,000 runaway and homeless youth and their families a year have received counseling and referrals through the national runaway hotline. The program supported 10 coordinated network grants, 1 in each Federal region, which provided training and technical assistance to the centers. Funding for this ongoing program totaled $28.8 million in FY 1990, $35.1 million in FY 1991, and $35.8 million in FY 1992.

Targeted Outreach Program With Drug Prevention/Intervention Component. This 2-year grant provided supplemental funding for the Boys Clubs of America to develop Boys Clubs Targeted Outreach Programs, which offered services to at-risk youth in 50 Boys and Girls Clubs to prevent them from becoming involved in gangs. The clubs sought to reach youth who were at high risk of drug and alcohol abuse and who were involved in the sale and distribution of drugs. Gang intervention techniques were developed in at least five clubs. A manual describing effective intervention and prevention strategies was developed for use by other youth-serving agencies. A collaborative effort with OJJDP, the program received $65,000 from ACYF in FY 1990.

Transitional Living Grant Program. Begun in 1990, this program supported projects that provided shelter and ancillary services to homeless youth to promote a smooth transition to self-sufficient living and prevent long-term dependency on social services. Youth between the ages of 16 and 21 who had no other safe alternative living arrangement were eligible for services provided through this initiative. FY 1990 funding for this program totaled $9.8 million; FY 1991 funding totaled $10 million; and FY 1992 funding totaled $12 million.

Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program. This program supported efforts to conduct community-based, comprehensive, and coordinated activities to reduce and prevent young people from becoming involved in gangs that engaged in illicit drug activities. Culturally sensitive projects fostered self-sufficiency, empowerment, and leadership among youth; promoted educational and job training; conducted parenting workshops and offered home-based child and family services; and initiated community awareness and outreach projects. In FY 1992, 28 grants were awarded through this initiative for the following activities:

- Outreach prevention and referral services for youth and families.
- Services for traditionally underserved groups such as adolescent females and new immigrant and refugee youth.
- Employment programs for youth at risk of gang participation.
- Development of strategies for working with intergenerational gang families and for gang-proofing young children.
- Research into the dynamics of youth gangs and the factors that predispose a young person to avoid gang involvement.
- Organization of neighborhood coalitions.
- Collaboration among youth-serving agencies.

Total funding in FY 1990 and FY 1991 was $15 million; FY 1992 funding was $14.7 million.

Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program: Impact Assessment. A contract was awarded through the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program to evaluate the effectiveness of youth gang drug prevention projects in local communities. Funding for this program in FY 1990 totaled $394,265; FY 1991 funding totaled $322,870; and FY 1992 funding totaled $499,890.

Administration for Native Americans

Coordinated Discretionary Program: Youth-Related Programs. Through the Coordinated Discretionary Program, ANA awarded several research and demonstration grants addressing youth issues. In FY 1991 ANA funded a project to develop a holistic Native American community model to combat substance abuse, which received $158,281 in FY 1991 and $176,305 in FY 1992.

In FY 1992 five grants were awarded to develop innovative community approaches to entrepreneurial activities for Native American youth. A total of $725,000 was awarded to these five projects in FY 1992.

Office of Community Services

Demonstration Partnership Program. The Demonstration Partnership Program funds the testing and evaluation of new approaches to help low-income individuals achieve greater self-sufficiency. The results of these evaluations are disseminated to communities to help them replicate successful approaches. Funded for 2 years, demonstration programs are independently evaluated. In FY 1991 approximately $3.5 million and in FY 1992 approximately $3.8 million was awarded to individual projects.

Thirteen projects under the Demonstration Partnership Program, described below, address the goals and mandates of the JJDP Act.

Career and Life United in Boston. Career and Life United in Boston (CLUB) served 50 African-American and Hispanic males aged 18 to 24 who met poverty guidelines used by HHS. CLUB focused on economic and social development through personal, interpersonal, and social action. Activities included leadership development, social support, family involvement, and community service. The program provided job training, work experience, and education.

Demonstration Partnership/Youth Initiative. This project was designed to increase opportunities for youth by reducing negative risks and making positive changes at three levels of intervention. For the individual client, the project tested the hypothesis that reaching out to the youth's family with employment assistance enhanced the effectiveness of services. At the organizational level, the project made the service delivery system more interconnected and client centered through the development of partnerships and case coordination. At the community level, the project established youth coordinating councils that empowered at-risk youth to work with community leaders to design programs and policies that responded to the needs and capabilities of other youth who were at risk.

Developing Black Males: Operation Threshold. Based in Waterloo, Iowa, this project provided third- and fourth-grade African-American males with culturally relevant educational support to overcome fourth-grade failure syndrome. Teachers trained in effective ways of interacting with black students became positive role models for the students. Students' families enrolled in self-sufficiency programs. The program served black males from low-income families headed by females who met the poverty guidelines of HHS.

High-Risk Youth Program. Based in Yolo County (Woodland), California, this program served at-risk youth aged 16 to 18 who met the poverty guidelines of HHS. The program increased the number of youth who graduated from high school and entered the labor market by building literacy skills, self-esteem, and motivation. Project staff provided individual counseling and summer activities for youth.

Homeless Youth Self-Sufficiency Program. This program provided vocational education and training, employment, transitional housing, alcohol and drug counseling, and other support services to homeless youth aged 16 to 21. The goal was to promote self-sufficiency. Operated by the Multnomah County Department of Human Services in Portland, Oregon, the program ensured that youth had a paid work experience before they were referred to a job and that support services were available after employment was obtained.

Metropolitan Youth Academy. This intervention program for high school dropouts sought to increase the level of educational attainment and the employability of low-income minority youth aged 15 to 18 who lived in St. Louis, Missouri. Participants had three or more of the following risk factors:

- An economically disadvantaged background.
- Chronic failure in school.
- Commission of a violent or delinquent act.
- Mental health problems.
- Physical, sexual, or psychological abuse.
- Alcohol or other drug abuse.
- A parent who was a substance abuser.

Minority Male Opportunity and Responsibility Project. Operating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the Minority Male Opportunity and Responsibility Project used a comprehensive, long-term case management approach. Participants wrote individual development plans that included vocational training and parenting classes. The goal was to increase the level of involvement of minority males with their children and families and to help them become self-sufficient contributing members of the community. The program served minority males aged 18 to 25 who met the poverty guidelines of HHS.

Partnership for Youth Self-Sufficiency. The San Diego Unified School District, San Diego High School, San Diego University, and Department of Social Services joined together to form the Partnership for Youth Self-Sufficiency. The program served at-risk youth in grades 10 to 12 who came from families who received Aid for Families With Dependent Children (AFDC). The program prepared young people for employment by developing their life and job skills and providing employment and counseling services.

Pre-Teen Enrichment Program. The goal of this project was to delay the initiation of sexual activity and reduce the incidence of pregnancy among young adolescents who exhibited behaviors and attitudes that put them at risk for early childbearing. By reducing the incidence of pregnancy, the project aimed to increase opportunities for adult self-sufficiency among female adolescents living in high-poverty rural communities in eastern Tennessee.

Teen Force. This family support empowerment project was designed to help 100 minority, unemployed teen parents in DeKalb County, Georgia, become self-sufficient. A major component of the program was the use of parent partnership agreements, which included education, training, career planning, and job placement. Comprehensive support services helped young parents achieve self-sufficiency, while business partners who served as mentors offered encouragement.

Teen Parent Self-Sufficiency Project. The goal of this project was to increase the self-sufficiency of teenage parents by establishing a community-based case management partnership that provided integrated services to young parents and their families. The project enhanced the services of the Family Independence Program in Snohomish County (Everett), Washington. It served youth aged 16 to 18 who had neither completed high school nor earned a GED and who were not in the custodial care of their parents. Project participants were AFDC recipients.

Young Families CAN. Operating in Phoenix, Arizona, Young Families CAN served single teen mothers aged 14 to 19 who dropped out of school. The goal of the program was to increase their economic, social, and psychological self-sufficiency through intensive, integrated case management services. The program, which served 200 youth, tested the hypothesis that the welfare system and its bureaucracy was the principal impediment to self-sufficiency among the poor.

Youth Self-Sufficiency Project. San Diego County's Youth Self-Sufficiency Project served high school youth who were at risk of dropping out of school. As a demonstration activity, this project added an employment education component to a high school curriculum and placed social workers skilled in employment preparation and child welfare in the high school.

National Youth Sports Program. Sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, this program motivated economically disadvantaged youngsters aged 10 to 16 to learn self-respect and become physically fit by participating in a program of sports instruction and competition. Program staff provided counseling in healthy nutritional practices, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, education and career opportunities, good study habits, and job responsibilities.

Implemented by 145 colleges and universities across the country, the program targeted youth who met the poverty guidelines of HHS.[26]

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Mental Health

Affective Disorder, Substance Abuse, Teen Suicide, and Health Care Utilization. This study investigated the relationship between major affective disorder and substance abuse, the presence of intoxicated states at the time of death, and health care utilization patterns in a sample of 108 consecutive adolescent suicides in three contiguous Illinois counties. Two other groups—adolescents who lived in the same neighborhood as the suicide victim and adolescent passengers who died in auto accidents—were compared. The latter group allowed investigators to determine the degree to which methodological strategies confounded a psychological autopsy study and to compare the results with a group of family informants who were acutely bereaved after the sudden, violent loss of a child. Health care utilization patterns and prevalence rates for major affective disorder and substance abuse and dependence were compared across groups. Begun in 1990, the study is expected to run through 1995. FY 1990 funding was $319,808; FY 1991 funding was $344,823; and FY 1992 funding was $356,791.

Child Self-Regulatory Competencies in Risk Prevention. Researchers examined self-imposed gratification delay, believed to play an important role in preventing serious developmental and mental health risks, including those related to early childhood failure, lack of social responsibility, and a variety of antisocial and addictive behaviors. This longitudinal study followed the developmental course of children from preschool to adolescence to determine how differences in self-regulatory competencies determined their psychological resilience and ability to cope with adverse life conditions. Expected to be completed in 1995, the study received $297,047 in FY 1990, $312,030 in FY 1992, and $329,430 in FY 1993.

Couple Relationships in Family Formation. This study examined the links between the mental health of parents and children and children's academic and social adjustment and adaptation. Researchers collected data on families with children from prekindergarten through first grade to answer three primary questions: How did the quality of the marriage and of parenting styles shape a child's academic and social adaptation? How did family-based interventions affect family functioning and the child's school adaptation? What intervention features were responsible for change in the couple and in parent-child relationships? Expected to run through 1995, the project received $333,226 in FY 1990, $397,444 in FY 1991, and $356,562 in FY 1992.

Entering Adulthood: A Longitudinal Community Study. This early adulthood survey studied approximately 400 respondents ages 21 to 22 who were assessed at ages 5, 9, 15, and 18. The primary objective of the study was to trace the development of psychopathology over time. Age of onset and prevalence of certain diagnoses were assessed, including affective, anxiety, and substance abuse disorders, and the ideation and attempt of suicide. Correlates and risk factors for these mental health problems were analyzed from a developmental, longitudinal perspective. Begun in 1987, the study is expected to run through 1996. FY 1990 funding was $361,812; FY 1991 funding was $318,399; and FY 1992 funding was $344,797.

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[26] Funding information was not available.

Epidemiologic Center for Early Risk Behaviors. Since 1984 two epidemiologically based preventive field trials have been carried out with two cohorts of 2,000 first-grade children in 19 elementary schools in Baltimore, Maryland. One trial was directed at shy and aggressive behaviors, which predict later substance abuse and antisocial behavior. The other was aimed at learning problems, which can be a predictor of later psychiatric symptoms and disorders. This research project is the first annual followup of these two cohorts. Individual interviews of the children are being conducted to obtain reports on substance abuse, antisocial behavior, and family processes. Teacher ratings, measures of anxious and depressive symptoms, parent ratings, achievement test scores, and school attendance records also are being examined. Expected to be completed in 1995, the project received $825,296 in FY 1990, $1.1 million in FY 1991, and $1.49 million in FY 1992.

Implementing Classroom-Based Peer Intervention Programs. This study examined three school-based peer intervention programs to determine promising approaches for intervening with children. The three approaches explored included a social skills program, a social cognition program, and a cooperative program. To determine the effectiveness of each approach, researchers examined teacher attitudes toward these peer intervention programs as well as teacher ratings of children's social skills and individual problems, children's perceptions of peer relationships and school life, and children's classroom interactions. Funding for the study was $216,115 in FY 1990, $298,718 in FY 1991, and $142,414 in FY 1992. The project was completed in May 1994.

Multisite Prevention of Conduct Disorder. This multisite school-based intervention program was designed to prevent severe and chronic conduct problems in high-risk children who were entering first grade. The program provided targeted intervention to children and their families. Researchers hypothesized that this type of intervention would lead to early improvements in children's behavior and in the family and school environments and that such improvements would help prevent conduct disorder and related problems. Expected to run through 1998, the project received $1.66 million in FY 1990, $3.26 million in FY 1991, and $4.73 million in FY 1992.

Oregon Prevention Research Center. This goal of this project was to evaluate and develop integrated programs to prevent conduct disorder. Programs evaluated were based on the assumption that the early development of conduct disorder was embedded in parent-child interactions, particularly those relating to how parents dealt with oppositional and aggressive behavior and provided supervision and support when the child made the critical transition to the school and peer group. Expected to be completed in 1995, the project received $762,298 in FY 1990, $1.09 million in FY 1991, and $1.29 million in FY 1992.

PATHS Project: Preventive Intervention for Children. The purpose of this project was to implement and evaluate a preventive intervention program for normally adjusted and behaviorally at-risk children in second and third grades. The program was a revised version of the PATHS (Providing Alternative Thinking Strategies) curriculum for children. Based on an affective-behavioral-cognitive-developmental (ABCD) model, the curriculum was aimed at improving the adaptive capabilities of well-functioning children and preventing serious behavioral disorders among at-risk children. FY 1990 funding was $339,053; FY 1991 funding was $291,238; and FY 1992 funding was $317,094. The project was completed in 1994.

Pathways to Adaptive/Maladaptive Outcomes in Adolescence. The lack of knowledge about adolescent mental health problems, particularly among poor and minority youth, poses problems for developmental theory, intervention, and social policy. In addition to risk factors such as poverty, race, and ethnicity, other factors—such as the biological, psychological, and ecological changes of adolescence—place poor and minority youth at risk of academic failure, antisocial behavior, substance abuse, and suicidé attempts. This research is a continuation of a longitudinal study of at-risk poor and ethnically diverse urban adolescents. Expected to be completed in 1995, the study received $416,294 in FY 1990, $55,800 in FY 1991, and $570,298 in FY 1992.

Periodic Outcome of Two Preventive Trials. Childhood learning problems and aggressive or shy behavior have been shown to predict behavior problems later in life. Learning problems at an early age have been found to be important predictors of psychiatric symptoms. Aggressive behavior has been found to predict later antisocial behavior, criminality, and substance abuse. This project evaluated two preventive intervention approaches that targeted both types of behavior problems. The first approach consisted of a strengthened learning curriculum while the second focused on behavior management. Expected to run through 1995, the project received $586,564 in FY 1990, $534,389 in FY 1991, and $491,283 in FY 1992.

Perpetrators of Violence Research Program. Funded by the Violence and Traumatic Stress Research Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health, this research program is concerned with understanding, treating, managing, and preventing the aggressive and violent interpersonal behaviors of perpetrators. The program funds research on the manifestation of these types of behaviors in children; on domestic or family violence, including child physical and sexual abuse and spouse abuse; on sexual assault and rape perpetrated by juveniles and adults; on criminal homicide; and on anti-gay and lesbian violence. In FY 1992 approximately $5.1 million was awarded for interpersonal violence prevention research.[27] Ten projects, described below, funded through this initiative addressed the goals and mandates of the JJDP Act.

Childhood TV Violence Viewing and Adult Aggression. Researchers examined the extent to which early childhood exposure to media violence promoted acceptance of antisocial behavior, aggression, and criminality in young adults. The study's hypothesis was that children whose behaviors and cognitions were most affected by exposure to media violence would exhibit the greatest aggressive and antisocial behavior in early adulthood. Begun in 1991, the project is expected to be completed in 1996.

Developmental Precursors of Antisocial Behavior. Researchers sought to understand the origin of serious and chronic aggressive and antisocial behaviors so that interventions can be effectively applied. The research was based on the hypothesis that insecure and avoidant attachments in the first year of life resulted from demanding infants and unresponsive mothers who, living in limited space under economic stress, engaged in power struggles. As a result, infants became more noncompliant and mothers became more manipulative, leading to coercive cycles of interaction as the child aged. Begun in 1991, the study is expected to be completed in 1996.

Dynamics of Deviant Behavior: A National Survey. This project developed nationally representative data on the prevalence, incidence, course, and correlates of deviant behavior, including substance abuse, and the use of mental health services from adolescence into early adulthood. The project also tested a theoretical model that integrated three major theories for explaining delinquency. Begun in 1986, the project was completed in 1992.

Early Intervention for Antisocial Behavior in Children. This study compared the separate and combined effects of two treatment approaches—parent training and child cognitive behavioral problemsolving—that were used to ameliorate aggression problems in preadolescent boys. Outcome measures included improvement in the child's behavior, parent management of the child's behavior, and parental participation in treatment. Begun in 1985, the study was completed in 1993.

Mediators of Male Delinquency: A Clinical Trial. This study examined and compared parenting practices with a new and promising community treatment model—specialized therapeutic foster care. In this new approach, foster parents are carefully selected, trained, and supported in their efforts to care for youth with behavior problems. Researchers compared specialized foster care to traditional placements. Begun in 1991, the study is expected to run through 1995.

Neuropsychology, Behavior Disorder, and Delinquency Risk. This study examined the relationships among four phenomena that contribute to risk for delinquent behavior: childhood conduct disorder; attention-deficit disorder and hyperactivity; neuropsychological deficits; and family factors such as instability, criminality, and childrearing and communication styles. The research concentrated on understanding how these factors influenced the development of persistent, serious delinquent behavior. Begun in 1989, the study was completed in 1993.

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[27] This amount includes funds awarded for research programs related to both adults and juveniles. The amount of funds spent only on youth-related research projects was not available. In addition, prior to 1992, funds were dispersed from different program groups within the agency. Consequently, funding information was not available for FY's 1990 or 1991.

Pathways of Adolescent Antisocial Behavior. The goal of this project was to improve understanding of how individual characteristics, family conditions, peer relationships, and social environments contributed to and inhibited the initiation of antisocial behavior; patterns of antisocial behavior; and the nature and extent of such behavior in adolescence. The study was a prospective longitudinal study of 500 boys in grades 5 and 7 in 6 Chicago public schools. Data were gathered annually for 4 years from the boys, from their parents and teachers, and from school and court records. Begun in 1990, the project is expected to run through 1995.

Self-Reported Delinquency: A Longitudinal Study. Increasing attention has been given to nervous system factors that relate to antisocial behavior. This project examined whether specific patterns of cognitive deficit were likely to predict delinquent behavior. The project tested the efficacy of neuropsychological variables for determining delinquents, minor delinquents who ended their delinquent behavior early on, and delinquents who developed into serious, habitual juvenile offenders. Begun in 1989, the project was completed in 1992.

Social Predictors of Adolescent Adjustment. This project built on a previous study of grade school-aged children that sought to identify grade school-based, social predictors of adolescent adjustment. In addition to determining the relationship of grade school variables to adolescent adjustment, the project developed and tested accurate, cost-efficient models for predicting which grade school children were at high risk for adolescent problems. Begun in 1990, the study is expected to be completed in 1995.

Understanding and Predicting Delinquent Behavior. Once established, chronic behavior problems are difficult and costly to treat. Preventive interventions appear to be the approach of choice for addressing these behaviors. The goals of this study were to identify family management factors that influenced the development of antisocial and delinquent behaviors, explain why some children became chronically antisocial while others were only temporarily antisocial, and devise strategies for early identification of children who were at risk of chronic antisocial and delinquent behavior. The project involved a longitudinal study of 2 cohorts of 100 boys and their families from high-risk communities in a small city. Begun in 1983, the study was completed in 1992.

Preventing Antisocial Behavior in High-Risk Children. This study is evaluating the short- and long-term impact of three complementary, multiyear preventive interventions for high-risk urban youth. The interventions are based on the assumption that the most effective approaches combine long-term multicontext interventions that impact the multiple dimensions of the child's environment. The approaches included in this study focus on preventing serious antisocial behavior in children ages 7 to 13 who live in inner-city and urban communities afflicted by high rates of violence. Expected to run through 1998, the project received $611,418 in FY 1990, $723,432 in FY 1991, and $627,307 in FY 1992.

Prevention Research With Aggressive, Rejected Children. Researchers are conducting a longitudinal study of three cohorts of youth to examine the development of antisocial behavior and related dysfunctions in children. Biannual interviews with parents and adolescents provide data on psychological adjustment, delinquent involvement, and substance abuse among representative samples. School, police, and public health data are being collected continually. These data will be used to test hypotheses about early- and late-starting delinquents. Expected to run through 1999, the project received $82,885 in FY 1990, $92,459 in FY 1991, and $99,306 in FY 1992.

Prevention With Black Preadolescents at Social Risk. This longitudinal study continues a research project to examine adjustment and disorder among three cohorts of male and female adolescents from low-income black urban families. Each cohort was initially assessed for peer social status, academic achievement, and social behavior, particularly aggression and prosocial behavior. Researchers are studying social development and peer-network involvement; patterns of individual change for preadolescents, adolescents, and young adults; and potential predictors of risk for delinquency and disorder. FY 1990 funding for this project was $242,040; FY 1991 funding was $303,052; and FY 1992 funding was $328,393. The project is expected to run through 1998.

Psychiatric Disorders Among Native American Adolescents. The purpose of this 2-year research project was to develop, modify, and evaluate instruments to determine the incidence of individual and multiple psychiatric and substance abuse disorders among Native American adolescents. Both indigenous and Anglo categories of psychiatric disorders were studied. Measures of the utilization of mental health and substance abuse services were examined. Instrumentation was developed and modified in consultation with local advisory councils in three tribal areas: the Michigan Upper Peninsula (primarily Chippewa), the Four Corners area (Navajo), and Mississippi (Choctaw). Five-hundred adolescents from the three areas participated in a pilot test, after which the instruments were evaluated and refined. The study ran from 1990 to 1993. Funding was $525,558 in FY 1990 and $302,342 in FY 1991.

Psychopathology, Suicidal Behavior, and Adolescent Abuse. This 4-year study examined the psychopathology and suicidal behavior of a consecutive series of adolescents recruited from the Nassau County Central Registry for Abuse of the New York State Department of Social Services. A sample of 120 abused adolescents was compared to 120 nonabused adolescents recruited from the community to clarify the relationship of physical violence and adolescent psychopathology with suicidal behavior. The assessment of adolescent psychiatric disorders with suicidal behavior took risk factors such as parental mental illness and parental suicide into consideration. The duration of the study was from 1989 to 1993. Funding was $268,805 in FY 1990, $297,948 in FY 1991, and $270,166 in FY 1992.

School-Based Secondary Prevention for ADHD Children. Evidence is growing that children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) do not outgrow problems such as poor school performance, destructiveness, and aggressiveness when they reach adolescence. A significant number of children with this disorder develop delinquent and antisocial behavior, mental health and adjustment problems, drug and alcohol problems, and poor scholastic achievement. This study is examining early detection and comprehensive intervention techniques to reduce serious mental health problems and maladjustment in ADHD youth. Expected to be completed in January 1996, the study received $374,807 in FY 1991 and $372,233 in FY 1992.

Suicidal Behavior in Delinquent Adolescents. The purpose of this project was twofold:

- To develop a self-report screener to identify delinquent adolescents who engaged in recent suicidal behavior.
- To test a model of the psychosocial markers associated with suicidal behavior.

The hypothesis was that the path from suicidal ideation to attempt was mediated by impulsivity and a dangerous setting. The project, which ran from 1992 to 1994, received $256,252 in FY 1992.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Adolescent Alcohol Prevention Trial. This longitudinal study examined the effectiveness of three social-psychological school-based prevention programs for students in grades seven and nine. Researchers compared a program that emphasized social influence resistance skills, a program that emphasized conservative social norms, and a program that incorporated both. Funded from March 1990 to January 1993, the study received $843,267 in FY 1990, $813,224 in FY 1991, and $869,017 in FY 1992.

Adolescent Drinking-and-Driving Attitudes and Behaviors. The goal of this study was to identify the attitudinal, normative, and perceived control components of adolescent drinking-and-driving behaviors. Driver records and self-reported background information were compared to data collected as part of ongoing research on drunk driving. Funded from June 1990 to March 1994, the study received $86,351 in FY 1990, $80,188 in FY 1991, and $67,075 in FY 1992.

Adolescents' Risk Judgments: Elicitation and Evaluation. The goals of this project were to develop a methodology for assessing adolescents' risk perception and to study what diverse groups of youth thought about the risks of alcohol use and abuse. Funded from January 1990 to December 1991, the program received $125,506 in FY 1990 and an additional $125,664 in FY 1991.

AIDS and Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Project for Navajo Youth. The goals of this project were to develop, implement, and evaluate culturally relevant AIDS and alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs for Navajo youth and their families living on or near the Navajo reservation. Funded from April 1990 to March 1994, the project received $297,349 in FY 1990, $406,766 in FY 1991, and $426,580 in FY 1992.

Alcohol, Psychosocial Factors, and Adolescent Development. This project is testing a model of adolescent substance use that focuses on the role of adolescent development and individuation as it affects involvement with peers and parents, use of alcohol and other drugs, and the ability to handle stress. Expected to run through 1997, the project initially received $216,769 in FY 1992.

Alcohol Use in Urban Indian Adolescents and Women. Researchers are collecting and analyzing longitudinal data on urban American Indian adolescents and their mothers or primary caretakers to determine both the antecedents and the consequences of alcohol and drug use in Native American youth. A screening battery for early identification of alcohol-related problems and drug use in this population is being developed. Begun in August 1987, the study is expected to run through January 1998. The project received $400,849 in FY 1990 and $315,095 in FY 1991.

Altering Family Norms Regarding Adolescent Alcohol Misuse. This project tested conceptual models of adolescent alcohol use through the implementation and evaluation of a family-based intervention program to alter parental behaviors relating to adolescent alcohol use. Begun in August 1991, the project is expected to run through July 1994. The project received $430,904 in FY 1991 and $484,296 in FY 1992.

Beliefs About Drinking and Risk for Alcoholism. This study explored children's beliefs about why people drink, what happens to people who are under the influence of alcohol, and how alcohol-related problems could be treated or prevented. The study examined children at high and low risk of developing alcoholism. First funded in FY 1991 for $228,989, the study received an additional $226,450 in FY 1992.

Causes and Effects of Youthful Drinking. This project evaluated the impact of policies governing alcohol availability on adolescent drinking behavior and on the long-term educational and occupational outlook for youth. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth were used for the analysis. The project received $237,249 in FY 1992, the first year of funding.

Childhood Victimization and Risk for Alcohol Problems. This study examined the hypothesis that childhood victimization was a significant risk factor for developing alcohol abuse problems. The study described the extent of the alcohol abuse and assessed whether the abuse was part of a general behavior problem or if it was associated with childhood abuse or neglect. The study was funded initially in FY 1992 for $72,482.

Cognitive Analysis of Drunk Driving Teenagers. The purpose of this project was to investigate the attitudes, cognitions, intentions, and social-psychological variables relevant to drunk driving among high school students. Educational materials for use in the classroom were developed. Funded from March 1986 through February 1991, the project received $143,018 in FY 1990.

Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals. Funded through the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the Community Demonstration Grant Projects provide funding to develop and evaluate approaches to community-based alcohol and drug treatment and rehabilitative services for individuals who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. During the 3-year reporting period, the focus was on nine programs in eight major cities. The programs used a variety of approaches, including outreach and engagement, intensive case management, supportive housing arrangements, and system-level interventions. During the first year of funding, more than 3,500 persons received services through this grant program, including mothers with children, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons with serious mental illnesses and alcohol or other drug problems. Grants were funded through 1992. Funding for this ongoing program totaled $16.37 million in FY 1990, $16.53 million in FY 1991, and $15.95 million in FY 1992.

Communitywide Program To Prevent Adolescent Alcohol Abuse. The goal of this project was to reduce the prevalence of alcohol use and abuse among young adolescents by changing the normative expectations through a multicomponent, communitywide program. The program received $609,962 in FY 1990, $865,590 in FY 1991, and $808,917 in FY 1992.

Countering Pressures Related to Adolescent Alcohol Misuse. Researchers are developing and testing models of antecedents of alcohol use and misuse. The models are being used to develop, implement, and evaluate a school-based social skills program for preventing adolescent alcohol abuse. Funded from April 1984 to May 1997, the project received $527,655 in FY 1990, $458,203 in FY 1991, and $417,538 in FY 1992.

Effects of Alcohol Labeling Legislation on Adolescents. This project evaluated the effect of warning labels on young people's self-reported alcohol consumption and on their attitudes, knowledge, memory, and beliefs about the consequences of alcohol use. In addition, researchers evaluated the effect of alcohol-related morbidity and mortality rates. Begun in 1989, the program received $183,682 in FY 1990, $337,123 in FY 1991, and $345,616 in FY 1992.

Environmental Approaches to Prevention. The Prevention Research Center, one of 14 National Alcohol Research Centers funded by NIAAA, used a public health system model to prevent alcohol-related problems. The research focused on understanding the social and environmental factors that influenced individual behavior relating to alcohol abuse. Complex research designs and statistical tools were used to examine the complicated relationships in the prevention field. Studies were conducted on adolescent beliefs and behaviors about alcohol use, the impact of State alcohol beverage control policies and laws on alcohol distribution and consumption, and the portrayal of alcohol use on television. Funding for this ongoing project was approximately $1.5 million in FY 1990, $1.46 million in FY 1991, and $1.47 million in FY 1992.

Family Factors and Adolescent Alcohol Use. This research project examined the characteristics of families, particularly family life events, family cohesion and adaptability, and the quality of marital relations. The aim of the project was to relate these factors to parental socialization factors and parental drinking practices. Begun in 1989, the project received $415,706 in FY 1990, $405,310 in FY 1991, and $288,237 in FY 1992.

Massachusetts 1987 Safe Roads Act/Traffic Safety Program. This project compared several statewide community traffic safety programs involving driver education, seatbelt enforcement, increased police enforcement, and increased information to schools and the public. In FY 1990, the third year of funding, the project received $324,266. The project received an additional $99,918 in FY 1991 and $104,556 in FY 1992.

Middle School Curriculum in Alcohol Abuse Prevention. The goal of this project was to develop a school-based prevention program in four middle schools. The curriculum was expected to increase students' negative expectancies about the use of alcohol, enhance school performance, and produce a lower "drinking index." Funded from April 1990 to September 1992, the project received $420,674 in FY 1990 and $327,216 in FY 1991.

Multicomponent Primary Health Care Prevention. Researchers developed and tested the effectiveness of three alcohol abuse prevention strategies that targeted high-risk youth in a primary care setting. The three prevention strategies were interpersonal, environmental, and media-related. The project was first funded in FY 1992 for $195,541.

Parenting Skills, Alcohol, and Drug Abuse Prevention. The purpose of this project was to develop, implement, and evaluate a school-based alcohol and drug abuse prevention program for fifth graders. The peer-facilitated program required students' parents to participate. In FY 1990, the third year of funding, this project received $108,527 plus an additional $99,966 in FY 1991 and $92,043 in FY 1992.

Prevention of Adolescent Alcohol Misuse: Family Factors. This project investigated the relationship between family variables and adolescent alcohol abuse and identified those that predicted abusive drinking behavior. Part of a fellowship program at the University of Michigan, the project, which began in 1990, was funded in FY 1990 for $34,500. An additional $35,300 was awarded in FY 1991.

Prevention of Alcohol Abuse Among Native American Youth. The purpose of this project was to evaluate the separate and combined effects of skill and family interventions for alcohol abuse prevention among Native American adolescents. Randomly tested youths were divided into four groups: skills intervention, family intervention, skills and family intervention combined, and no-intervention control. The program received $468,035 in FY 1992.

Prevention of Alcohol Problems in College Students. This project documented heavy drinking patterns among students in high school through college and evaluated the efficacy of a secondary prevention program for college students who drank heavily. Norms of drinking behavior were also examined. The project received $394,061 in FY 1990, $359,943 in FY 1991, and $382,656 in FY 1992.

Probabilities of Drunken Driving Among Convicted DUI's and the U.S. Public. This project estimated the probability of drinking and driving among drivers who were previously convicted of DUI (driving under the influence). Building on prior research, the investigation aided in the early identification of young, high-risk, problem drinker-drivers and in the evaluation of the effectiveness of different types of programs and sanctions for repeat DUI offenders. Begun in 1984, the program received $1.13 million in FY 1991 and $739,828 in FY 1992.

Psychosocial Correlates of Adolescent Driving Behaviors. Researchers collected information on licensure and driving infractions, merged these data with prospective data, and conducted analyses to validate models of psychosocial predictors. The extent to which prevention programs influenced adolescent driving behaviors was studied, and implications for future prevention strategies were identified. First funded in 1991 for $241,785, the study received an additional $225,156 in FY 1992.

Reducing Youth Access to Alcohol: A Randomized Community Trial. Through this project a community organization intervention was developed, implemented, and evaluated. The goal was to change policies and practices so that young people's access to alcohol was reduced. Begun in FY 1991 for $850,315, the study project was awarded an additional $966,090 in FY 1992.

TV, Alcohol Ads, Sports, and the Adolescent. This study examined adolescent responses to alcohol advertisements on television. The three phases of the study included an extensive measure development and experimental stimuli pretesting effort, a test of the effect of embedding beer advertisements in sports programming on 7th and 12th grade male adolescents, and replication of the study among females and Hispanics. The study received $89,879 in FY 1992.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Public Health Services Act Programs. The Public Health Service Act authorizes the Public Health Service, National Institute on Drug Abuse, to award grants to profit, nonprofit, public, and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to conduct research on drug abuse prevention and intervention. The grants are part of the Public Health Service's commitment to achieving the health promotion and disease prevention objectives of Healthy People 2000. Approximately $2 million is awarded each year for new projects.

In FY 1990, 1991, and 1992, funding for both new and continuing grants totaled approximately $13 to $15 million each year. Following are descriptions of research initiatives funded through the Public Health Services Act.

Comprehensive Prevention Research in Drug Abuse. Research funded through this initiative encouraged rigorous scientific study of the effectiveness of multiple component substance abuse prevention programs that were implemented across several systems, such as schools, families, peers, and the social environment. Research focused on high-risk and culturally diverse populations. Areas of special interest included development of positive self-regulated health behaviors; multiple component and comprehensive prevention interventions; community organization, empowerment, and change; prevention interventions in rural communities; and health services.

Drug Abuse Health Services Research. Health services research examined the availability, accessibility, use, and effectiveness of health services. Research was conducted in several areas, including primary and secondary prevention activities, HIV prevention services for drug abusers and their partners, health services for drug abusers, and drug abuse treatment activities.

Drug Abuse Prevention Research. NIDA prevention research included both etiological research, which seeks to identify factors that place individuals at risk of drug use, and prevention intervention research, which seeks to develop and test theory-based strategies that prevent the onset and progression of drug use and abuse. Studies funded under this program focused on high-risk individuals, the effects of drug abuse on mothers and infants, family and social systems, early identification and intervention, prevention technologies, and research methods.

Drug Abuse Prevention Research Centers. NIDA supported multidisciplinary research centers aimed at improving drug prevention efforts. Centers were designed to formulate theories about the onset and progression of drug use; improve understanding of etiological factors leading to drug use and abuse; define factors that influence the transition from initial drug use to drug dependence; develop criteria and early identification methodologies for various population groups, including children, adolescents, and high-risk populations; design and assess prevention interventions; and disseminate information and research findings.

Drug Use and Abuse in Minority and Underserved Populations. Research funded through this program examined the degree of drug use and abuse among racial and ethnic minority groups and other underserved populations, including African Americans, Alaska Natives, American Indians, Asian Americans, Hispanics, Pacific Islanders, children of drug users, juveniles, school dropouts, homeless persons, and other groups. Studies focused on etiological factors (such as family, peers, community, culture, individual psychology, and developmental vulnerability); epidemiologic factors; and prevention intervention. The goal was to produce culturally relevant and theoretically driven research on factors responsible for drug-abusing behavior within these population groups.

Inhalant Abuse Research. The NIDA National Household and High School Surveys identified inhalant abuse as a significant problem that showed little evidence of abatement. This research program focused on etiological factors such as family dynamics, family violence, lack of role models, association with peer groups, and socioeconomic status leading to the initiation and development of inhalant dependency. Epidemiology studies examined the patterns and prevalence of inhalant use and abuse among high-risk minority youth, school dropouts, gang members, children of drug users, and homeless youth. Prevention intervention research addressed the causes, onset, and progression of inhalant use in order to design, develop, and test theory-based prevention intervention that focused on the individual, family, peer group, and community.

Research on Anabolic Steroid Abuse. To address the concern that the use of anabolic-androgenic steroids has become widespread, NIDA supported research to identify the epidemiological and etiological factors associated with steroid use, the short- and long-term health effects of steroid use, and psychological and social consequences.

School-Based Prevention Intervention Research. The purpose of this research program was to encourage the scientific study of school-based drug abuse prevention strategies to determine their efficacy in preventing the initiation of drug use and dependent patterns of drug abuse. Two major types of research were funded:

- New innovative theory- and school-based programs and curricula.
- Evaluation of well-established school-based programs and curricula.

Research included both process and controlled outcome studies. Studies focused on drug use behaviors as well as behavioral, attitudinal, cognitive, and environmental factors that were influenced by intervention.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Cities in Schools. Cities in Schools (CIS) is a public-private demonstration program that helps prevent students from dropping out of school by providing a comprehensive support system for at-risk youth. The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention provides funds to CIS to support the development of prevention programs that emphasize alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in the CIS program and curriculum. FY 1990 funding was $150,000; FY 1991 funding was $150,000; and FY 1992 funding was $150,000.

Communications Program. The Communications Program supports prevention programs across the Nation by disseminating information about alcohol and other drugs and solutions to the problem of abuse. The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on alcohol and other drugs. A national data base listing programs for preventing substance abuse was added to the Clearinghouse. Information in the data base was designed for use by nonprofit organizations and the general public.

The Clearinghouse has launched an aggressive public education media campaign to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse. A teen drinking prevention program was developed to increase the number of young people who understand the risks associated with alcohol consumption and help them resist peer pressure to drink.

Other vehicles to disseminate information include the Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource (RADAR) Network and its electronic communication system, which is comprised of State prevention resource centers, information centers, and clearinghouses. Funding for this ongoing program was $10.2 million in FY 1990, $11.1 million in FY 1991, and $11.5 million in FY 1992.

Community Prevention Grants. A variety of projects were funded by CSAP to coordinate the efforts of local communities with the Federal Government to prevent substance abuse. Programs were designed to develop long-term strategies to prevent substance abuse and evaluate their success. The goals were to:

- Stimulate the formation of local coalitions, consortia, and partnerships to develop comprehensive, multidisciplinary drug abuse prevention and treatment systems.
- Create a forum in which youth, parents, and community leaders jointly planned and monitored communitywide alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment initiatives.
- Foster the development of voluntary alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and treatment initiatives among local civic and community organizations.

The appropriation for this program was $49 million in FY 1990, $99 million in FY 1991, and $99 million in FY 1992.

Community Youth Activities Program. The Community Youth Activities Program consists of several initiatives, including Community Youth Activities Grants, Block Grants, and Projects of National Significance. Community Youth Activities Grants are competitively awarded to States, which apply on behalf of specific communities. Priority is given to outreach projects aimed at specific audiences, including youth gang members, youth who are at risk of drug abuse, and school dropouts or those who are at risk of dropping out.

During the 3-year reporting period, block grants were awarded equally to all States for prevention programs for high-risk youth. A lesser amount was given to the territories. Five percent of the block grant funds were reserved for Projects of National Significance, which concentrated on drug abuse prevention activities. Funding for this program totaled $19.7 million in FY 1990, $20 million in FY 1991, and FY 1992 in $9 million.

High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program. The High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program addresses the many factors that place a child at risk for using alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. The purpose of the program is to demonstrate effective prevention, intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities for high-risk youth, including runaway and homeless youth, and their families. The goals are as follows:

- Decrease the incidence of drug, alcohol, and tobacco use among high-risk youth.
- Reduce the risk factors and increase the protective factors associated with drug, alcohol, and tobacco use.
- Coordinate and integrate prevention messages and activities into comprehensive, multilevel prevention systems.
- Increase the availability and accessibility of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services.
- Promote the rehabilitation of youths who use alcohol, drugs, and tobacco.

Funding for this ongoing program was $38.9 million in FY 1990, $50.6 million in FY 1991, and $58 million in FY 1992.

Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants. This program supports innovative community-based programs that provide or coordinate a comprehensive service delivery approach and offer educational activities to increase awareness of the risks of using alcohol or other drugs during pregnancy. The focus of this initiative is to:

- Promote multiple agency coordination of the delivery of comprehensive services to substance-using pregnant and postpartum women and their infants.
- Decrease the incidence of drug and alcohol use among this population.
- Increase the availability and accessibility of prevention, early intervention, and treatment services.
- Reduce the severity of impairment among children born to substance-using women.

Funding for this ongoing program was $32.5 million in FY 1990, $45.6 million in FY 1991, and $52.7 million in FY 1992.

National Prevention Training System. The National Prevention Training System trains persons who work with populations at risk of alcohol and other drug problems. The program offers the following:

- Curriculum development and training for health care professionals.
- Community prevention training for community partnership grantees.

- Medical education to ensure that health professionals receive appropriate clinical prevention training.

- Substance abuse training for volunteers in the prevention field.

Funding for this ongoing program was $26 million in FY 1990, $25.8 million in FY 1991, and $20.9 million in FY 1992.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Program. CSAP's Division of State Prevention Systems administers this block grant program, as authorized by the Public Health Service Act: ADAMHA Reorganization Act of 1992. States, territories, and the Red Band Lake of Chippewa Indians are required to develop comprehensive statewide alcohol, tobacco, and other drug treatment plans as part of their block grant allocation. At least 20 percent of the total award must be spent on primary prevention activities or programs for individuals who do not require treatment for substance abuse. To receive block grant funds, States also must agree to establish a State law prohibiting the sale and distribution of tobacco products to individuals under age 18 and to describe enforcement measures for reducing access to tobacco by minors. In FY 1992 the program received a total of $1.01 billion, of which $202.3 million was earmarked for prevention initiatives, much of which targeted youth.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing. Using funds from the Public and Indian Youth Sports Program and the Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program, housing authorities worked with local Boys and Girls Clubs across the country to establish 250 clubs in housing developments. Clubs provided alternative activities for youth at risk of drug and gang involvement. In FY 1992, $300,000 was provided for technical assistance to establish new clubs in public housing through an interagency agreement with OJJDP. Eleven new clubs were started with these funds.[28]

Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program. Grants from the Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program were used to empower residents in public and Indian housing authorities to develop and implement programs to eliminate drugs in public housing. Grants were used for a wide variety of activities, including the following:

- Employment of security personnel and investigators.

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[28] In FY 1993 HUD awarded a grant to Boys and Girls Clubs of America totaling $3 million to provide technical assistance to establish new clubs in public and Indian housing developments. Also under the grant was a training program to teach 120 public housing residents to work with youth.

- Reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies for additional security and protective services.
- Physical improvements to enhance security.
- Volunteer resident patrols.
- Drug prevention, intervention, and treatment programs.
- Security and drug abuse prevention programs operated by resident management corporations, incorporated resident councils, and resident organizations.

Funds were awarded based on the severity of the drug problem in the public or Indian housing community; the quality of the plan; the capability of the applicant to carry out the plan; and the degree of resident, local government, and community participation in the design and implementation of the proposed activities. Funding for this ongoing program was $97.7 million in FY 1990, $141 million in FY 1991, and $140 million in FY 1992.

Public and Indian Housing Youth Sports Program. The Youth Sports Program (YSP) was authorized by the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. Through this program, HUD awarded grants to support sports, recreational, and cultural programs in public housing communities. YSP helped young people develop leadership skills, gain self-esteem, learn the value of teamwork, and exercise self-empowerment in a positive, drug-free environment. Funds were used to construct or renovate community centers and playgrounds adjacent to public housing and Indian housing communities; train youth in techniques to resist peer pressure and set individual goals; provide sports, recreational, and cultural programs with anti-drug themes; and sponsor programs with economic or educational themes that increase youth's educational, employment, or vocational opportunities. YSP targeted youth aged 5 to 25. Public and Indian housing agencies were eligible to receive a maximum of $125,000 for up to 18 months. Housing agencies had to meet a 50-percent funding match with non-Federal funds. Funding for this ongoing program was $15.7 million in FY 1992.

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Child Welfare Assistance Program. This program contains three major components that focus on Indian children and youth. First, the program arranges special care for handicapped Indian children. Second, the program places Indian children in foster homes when living in their own homes is not desirable or possible. Third, the program assists court personnel in making appropriate placements and in planning for the future of Indian children. Funding for this ongoing program was $16.4 million in FY 1990, $17.46 million in FY 1991, and $17.99 million in FY 1992.

Employment Assistance: Adult Vocational Training and Direct Employment. This direct employment program is designed for high school graduates over age 17 and adults ages 18 to 35 who have job skills but are unemployed. The goal is to reduce unemployment on Indian reservations and help people learn to cope with social problems before they enter a training program or are employed. Some program locations work with other Federal agencies to provide summer work experiences for junior and senior high school students. Funding for this ongoing program was $23.69 million in FY 1990, $21.78 million in FY 1991, and $23.16 million in FY 1992.

General Assistance Program. The General Assistance Program provides assistance to needy Indian families who meet the eligibility requirements of residency and verifiable Indian status but who are not eligible for other Federal or State public assistance programs. Payments are equivalent to State welfare assistance. In addition, the program provides a tribal work experience for employable Indians. Funding for this ongoing program was $64.75 million in FY 1990, $74.28 million in FY 1991, and $77.57 million in FY 1992.

Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program. Federally recognized Indian tribes and organizations receive grants through the Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program to establish and operate Indian child and family service programs that promote Indian family stability. The goal of the program is to prevent the breakup of Indian families and to ensure that permanent removal of Indian children from their families is done only as a last resort. The program provides matching funds to programs receiving other Federal assistance. Funding for this ongoing program was $8.77 million in FY 1990, $9.45 million in FY 1991, and $16.78 million in FY 1992.

Indian Law Enforcement Information Network. Rarely addressed by the Federal court system, juvenile delinquency problems on reservations are usually referred to tribal courts for resolution. Through the Indian Law Enforcement Information Network (INLINE), the Division of Law Enforcement Services will gather information on juvenile delinquency on Indian reservations. This data, in conjunction with case disposition, will greatly improve program management and provide for the evaluation of law enforcement programs that address juvenile delinquency on a particular reservation. Expected to be fully operational in 1996, INLINE is a personal computer-based automated data storage and retrieval system designed to collect information to use in coordinating law enforcement and detention efforts on Indian reservations.[29]

Indian Police Academy. The Indian Police Academy at Artesia, New Mexico, provides training and technical assistance to BIA and tribal law enforcement and detention officers in basic and advanced topics. The Academy is operated in conjunction with the Department of the Treasury's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The Academy offers two courses specific to youth: Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) and Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT). This training certifies officers to work with local school systems in preventing youth crime problems.[30]

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[29] Funding information was not available.

Planning of New Institutions. The Planning of New Institutions program is a participatory process for new detention facilities based on a model developed by the National Institute of Corrections. Modified to meet Indian country detention needs, the process consists of six steps: application, validation, programming, design, transition, and construction. The program began in FY 1989.[31]

U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse. Through this project DEA taught elementary and junior high school teachers and principals how to organize clubs to give students positive, wholesome activities as alternatives to drug use. In FY 1989 demonstration programs were established in five pilot cities: Orlando, Florida; Detroit, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; Camden, New Jersey; and Washington, D.C. More than 50 clubs operated at schools and recreation centers, serving approximately 2,500 inner-city youth aged 8 to 15. In Camden a club called Network III was established in the city's school to provide alternative activities for children who might otherwise become involved in drugs. Originated in another New Jersey community in the 1980's, Network III was used as a training model for teachers, administrators, and counselors from inner-city schools in Camden, Detroit, St. Louis, and Washington. Total FY 1990 funds were $20,000, with an additional $20,000 in FY 1991.

Sports Drug Awareness Program. The goal of this program was to achieve a drug-free student population by emphasizing the positive influence of coaches and athletes at all levels of competition and to eradicate the use of illegal drugs by all who participated in sports, regardless of age. Each year DEA and the National High School Athletic Coaches Association (NHSACA) held a 3-day drug awareness seminar for high school coaches, athletic administrators, and counselors to teach them how to establish anti-drug programs for high school athletes. Coaches were trained at clinics held around the country.

In 1992 approximately 700 coaches, administrators, and counselors participated in 4 coaching clinics conducted by the Houston Division Demand Reduction Counselors. In Florida the State athletic coaches association conducted five seminars. In Dallas the annual conference of the Texas High School Athletic Association was used as a forum for an abbreviated version of the drug abuse program presented by NHSACA. Funding for this program was $100,000 in FY 1990, $170,000 in FY 1991, and $100,000 in FY 1992.

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[30] Funding information was not available.

[31] Funding information was not available.

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Congress of National Black Churches. BJA and OJJDP jointly funded this project to design and test a planning and community organization strategy to address drug supply and demand reduction among youth and families. Churches organized neighborhood decisionmakers to implement the comprehensive strategy. The project was conducted in Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, New York City, San Diego, and the District of Columbia. BJA contributed $150,000 to this effort in FY 1990.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Regional Training Centers. BJA supported five regional training centers that trained law enforcement personnel to become DARE instructors in schools. A series of classroom lessons primarily for elementary and junior high school students, DARE taught children to resist peer pressure to experiment with drugs and alcohol. DARE operated in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Australia, Canada, Germany, Guam, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Puerto Rico, Spain, and in the Department of Defense schools nationwide. In FY 1990 a workshop for parents was added. BJA funding for DARE Regional Training Centers was $1 million in FY 1990, $1.05 million in FY 1991, and $1.7 million in FY 1992. In FY 1991 the DARE parent program received $75,000.

Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camp) Program. BJA expanded its intermediate sanctions program in 1990 to include juvenile boot camp demonstration programs jointly funded with OJJDP and an adult boot camp demonstration program. BJA initiated training for State and local officials on developing and implementing boot camps as intermediate sanctions. Of the $2.3 million appropriated in FY 1990, $500,000 was awarded.[32]

National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign. The National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign featured McGruff, the Crime Dog, who taught crime and drug prevention strategies to children and adults. Drug prevention activities targeting youth included public service advertising; demonstration projects involving youth; and kits, brochures, comic books, and posters. Materials developed through this program were used by elementary school teachers; crime and drug prevention practitioners; law enforcement officials; citizen groups; youth organizations; Federal, State, and local agencies; and the 130-member Crime Prevention Coalition. Approximately $1 million was spent in FY 1989 for drug prevention for youth. The level of funding in FY 1990, FY 1991, and FY 1992 was $2.7 million.

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[32] BJA transferred $1.6 million to OJJDP, which awarded funds to three demonstration sites.

National Institute of Justice

Assessing the Impact of a Co-Operated Boot Camp for Drug Offenders. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency evaluated the Los Angeles Sheriff's Regimented Inmate Discipline (RID) Program. RID was designed to provide an alternative sanction for the court to deal with youthful drug offenders. Unlike many boot camp programs, RID had a strong program orientation, and participants received intense levels of remedial education, vocational training, and drug counseling. Upon release, participants received 90 days of intensive community supervision by probation.

Comprehensive process and impact evaluations were completed. The process evaluation explained how the program operated and described the experiences of inmates and staff. The impact evaluation used experimental and control populations to measure the impact of RID on offenders' attitudes, skill levels, employment, drug use, and recidivism. The project contributed significantly to the understanding of the shock incarceration/boot camp concept and provided information to other jurisdictions interested in developing similar programs. A Research in Brief based on this study was published in 1993. FY 1990 funding for this project was $197,482.

Boot Camp, Drug Treatment, and Aftercare: An Evaluation Review. This research project was designed to provide policymakers, practitioners, and researchers with empirically based knowledge to improve the development, functioning, and efficacy of adult shock incarceration programs, in particular their drug treatment and aftercare components. The nature of drug treatment interventions in the residential and aftercare phases of the contemporary boot camp experience was addressed, and the validity of these programs was examined in light of current knowledge about drug treatment efficacy. Treatment components best suited to boot camp environments and participants with the greatest potential for reducing recidivistic behavior of program participants were identified. FY 1991 funding for this project was $49,820.

Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders: Constructive Intervention and Early Support. This collaborative interagency program was supported by BJA, NIJ, and OJJDP. The purpose was to conduct short-term evaluations and prepare case studies of three juvenile boot camp demonstration projects funded by OJJDP. Researchers analyzed the theory and rationale of boot camp programs and examined the prevalence of boot camp programming nationwide. They also studied the implementation process of the three juvenile boot camp demonstration projects and evaluated the short-term effects on participants. A final report was prepared in 1993. FY 1991 funding for this program was $234,015.

Coordinating Criminal and Dependency Proceedings in Child Maltreatment Cases. This study was designed to help judges, attorneys, and other court officials and policymakers improve the efficiency and effectiveness of court practices in child maltreatment cases. Researchers examined how criminal and juvenile family courts coordinated such cases, many of which involved simultaneous criminal and civil proceedings. In the study researchers conducted a telephone survey of court officials nationwide, analyzed relevant legal issues, identified approaches that effectively coordinated the courts' actions in four jurisdictions, made recommendations for improving policy and practice, and posed questions for future research. FY 1992 funding for this project was $186,536.

Determinants of Fear-Induced School Avoidance Behaviors. This study examined issues of school safety and its correlates and effects through two data sources: the Safe Schools Study, conducted in 1976, and the School Crime Supplement of the National Crime Survey, conducted in 1989. Researchers examined students' level of fear and the places at school they avoided to reduce their risk of attack, studied the characteristics of students whose fear was most pronounced and the schools they attended, and assessed changes in behaviors. The study was designed to address the fear many adolescents experience following a personal experience as a victim of or a witness to a violent school crime, which has a decidedly deleterious effect on students' academic performance. FY 1991 funding for this study was $49,988.

Drug Testing for Youthful Offenders on Parole: An Experimental Study. The goal of this cooperative agreement was to compare the effects of different levels of routine, unscheduled drug testing on criminality and on parole adjustment among young adult offenders on parole supervision. The study was designed to help paroling agencies determine the optimal frequency of a less-than-comprehensive testing program that effectively prevented or detected a drug-use problem before the parolee's social adjustment was undermined or further crimes were committed. Researchers identified cases when drug testing was less effective in improving parole performance and cases when various level of testing had the greatest difference in outcome. FY 1991 funding for this project totaled $377,689.

Evaluation of Violence Prevention Programs in Middle Schools. The Victims Service Agency in New York City implemented two types of programs in middle schools to prevent violence. One program coupled a traditional conflict resolution program with peer mediation. The second program combined traditional methods with a victimization curriculum, a schoolwide anti-violence campaign, and a counseling component. Researchers evaluated the two programs and compared the impact on students' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors with respect to conflict and different forms of violence. FY 1992 funding for this project was $215,378.

Firearms, Violence, and American Youth. This joint project of NIJ and OJJDP, an expansion of a 1985 study on the Armed (Adult) Criminal in America, examined the motives for and patterns of firearms acquisition, ownership, and use by serious juvenile offenders and by inner-city high school students. Data were collected through group-administered self-report surveys of approximately 1,000 offenders incarcerated in juvenile institutions in 5 States and 1,000 high school students in cities near the selected institutions. In addition to replicating firearms issues covered in the adult study, other problems were addressed, such as gang membership, drug dealing and drug use, ownership and use of automatic and semiautomatic weapons, and socialization of juveniles into firearms use. A Research in Brief *Gun Acquisition and Possession in Selected Juvenile Samples* was published as part of this project. Funding in FY 1990 totaled $299,574.

Gangs and Corrections Facilities: A National Assessment. This national assessment was designed to help Federal, State, and local correctional administrators learn new techniques for managing gangs in correctional facilities and identify programs for further research and evaluation. Researchers collected data on the growth of gangs in State and local prisons and identified ways to control gang activity. The goals were to examine how correctional facilities managed gang activity and how these methods affected the prison environment, assess innovative strategies for controlling prison activity, and identify future research needs. A supplemental grant described techniques for managing gang activity for probation and parole managers. The project received $148,621 in FY 1991 and an additional $99,957 in FY 1992 to complete the supplement.

Group Offending and Criminal Careers: Violence Among Juvenile Delinquents and Adult Offenders. This study used statistical analyses to measure the influence of groups in the development of criminal careers. Using a data set of 27,160 males and females born in 1958, researchers examined the question of whether juvenile offenders who committed offenses in groups developed different career patterns than sole juvenile offenders. The influence of group offending was explored in terms of frequency, seriousness, and recidivism, with a particular focus on violent crimes. Designed to help practitioners better measure and predict the risk of offenders whose criminality originated in groups compared to those who did not, the study also looked at the effectiveness of imposing sanctions at different points in the development of criminal careers. FY 1992 funding for the study was $22,296.

Impact of Gang Migration: Developing Effective Responses. This project assessed the scope of gang migration nationally and described the numbers of cities, gangs, and gang members involved. Patterns of gang migration were investigated, including motivation for migration, characteristics of gang migrants, individual versus collective gang migration, ethnic variations, distances traveled, and the relationship between gang migrants and their original gangs. The study was designed to help police, community members, and policymakers better understand the impact of gang migration and enhance the capacity of the criminal justice system to react more effectively to the problem. FY 1991 funding for this study was $249,999.

Justice System Processing of Child Abuse Cases. The purpose of this study was to examine how child abuse cases were handled by the justice system. Researchers tracked cases, victims, and perpetrators through the justice system, including family and dependency proceedings, criminal cases, and abuse cases handled by court-approved alternative dispute resolution programs. Researchers also conducted a multisite study of child abuse case decisionmaking and processing in the juvenile justice system, developed a feasibility study for followup on child abuse victims to determine their status since their cases were closed by the justice system, synthesized the most recent research and literature on child abuse case processing in the justice system, and prepared a comprehensive report for publication by NIJ. FY 1992 funding for this study was $499,988.

Past and Future Directions of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program. This research study assessed both the implementation of the DARE program and the program outcomes. The objectives of the implementation assessment were to examine the organizational structure and operation of representative DARE programs nationwide, identify factors that contributed to effective implementation, and describe how teachers adapted school-based drug prevention programs such as DARE to the needs of specific populations. The objectives of the outcome assessment were to examine the methodological rigor of DARE core curriculum evaluations and compare the effectiveness of the DARE curriculum to that of other school-based prevention programs that targeted elementary school children. FY 1991 funding for this study was $300,000.

Perceived and Actual Risks of School-Related Victimization. This study used the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Survey to analyze how beliefs and perceptions about victimization affected children's responses to victimization risk. These cognitions included students' memories of direct experiences with victimization, students' perceptions of relevant aspects of the school environment, and students' assessments of risk. Responses were mainly of two types—emotional and behavioral. The analysis tested more than 35 hypotheses. The study was designed to help educational policymakers reduce the risk of victimization and fear in schools. FY 1991 funding for this study was $49,978.

Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior. A comprehensive, multidisciplinary research design was formulated for the study of the development of antisocial behavior, substance use, delinquency, and criminal behavior. Researchers are studying 11,000 male and female subjects in 9 age cohorts. The accelerated design permits researchers to study individual development from birth to age 32 in just 8 years. Planning for this project involved numerous pilot studies; pretests of data collection instruments; and extensive consultation with more than 100 leading doctors, psychologists, sociologists, criminologists, neurobiologists, geneticists, and statisticians. FY 1991 and FY 1992 funding for this project totaled approximately $3.86 million.

School Environment and School Crime: Causes and Consequences. This study explored the relationship between school discipline and victimization by analyzing the responses of junior and senior high students to the 1989 National Crime Survey School Crime Supplement. In addition to the measures of discipline and victimization, researchers considered the effect of demographic and social factors on the level on victimization. Factors affecting victimization were used to investigate levels of fear experienced and types of responses given by students. The study suggested school discipline and control measures to reduce crime and related problems. FY 1991 funding was $48,814.

SMART Program (Phase II): Model Dissemination to Urban Schools. The SMART Program helped local school administrators establish safe, disciplined, drug-free schools. The project used

SMART Resource Centers in Anaheim, California, and Norfolk, Virginia. In phase I pilot school discipline policies were reviewed, and an objective method for documenting the effectiveness of district and school discipline policies and procedures was developed. In phase II school and district SMART teams were formed to plan proactive intervention. Teams were trained to identify behavior patterns and trends and develop strategies to improve behavior through short- and long-term action plans. The program will be expanded into approximately 20 new SMART school districts nationwide. Funding for phase II totaled $350,000 in FY 1992.[33]

Office for Victims of Crime

Conference and Materials on Children Grieving Violent Death. The purpose of this project was to conduct four conferences to train educators, victim service providers, and other professionals to respond more effectively to inner-city and Native American children who had experienced personal loss as a result of crime or violence. Conferences were held in New York City, Cincinnati, North Carolina, and on the Chippewa Reservation in Wisconsin. FY 1992 funding was $34,000.

Street Outreach to Victims of Crime. This project provided assistance and intervention services to juvenile victims of sexual exploitation in Manhattan. Outreach staff worked with runaway and thrownaway children who were at risk of or were actively involved in prostitution and drug use and who were transported across State lines by adults for immoral purposes in violation of Federal statutes such as the Mann Act. Project staff provided crisis care, counseling, referral services, and family reunification. A joint venture between OVC and OJJDP, OVC funding was $149,994 in FY 1990, $199,779 in FY 1991, and $45,000 in FY 1992.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Access to National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. This project provided the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) with access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) data system to validate missing children entries, check and confirm Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution warrants, and send messages to national law enforcement agencies through the File 20 message outlet. NCMEC purchased two NCIC terminals and checked all cases against NCIC data. In FY 1992 NCMEC made more than 12,000 checks. Funding for this project was $42,674 in FY 1991 and $43,674 in FY 1992. The contract ended in September 1992.

Additional Analysis of National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway (NISMART) Children. The goal of this project was to improve understanding of runaway and thrownaway youth through additional analysis of NISMART data. The analysis considered the implications of definitions of runaways and thrownaways chosen by NISMART for numbers and incidence rates as well as differences in time elapsed between runaway and thrownaway episodes and data collection. Family structure and relationships were considered, and the risk and protective factors associated with each type of episode were examined. FY 1992 funding for this project was $64,945.

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[33] This project was supported from funds transferred to NIJ from the Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Alternative School Program. OJJDP and Burger King Corporation formed a partnership to help Cities in Schools (CIS) establish alternative schools called "corporate academies." Each academy served 125 juveniles who had dropped out of school or who were at risk of dropping out. By the close of the grant period, CIS had established 16 academies in Anchorage, Alaska; Inglewood and Long Beach, California; Miami and West Palm Beach, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Louisville, Kentucky; Wake County, North Carolina; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia and Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania; Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina; and San Antonio and Spring Branch, Texas. Joint funding by Burger King and OJJDP from August 1988 to September 1992 was approximately $1.6 million.

American Indian and Alaska Native Youth: Study of Justice Systems. The 1988 amendments to the JJDP Act directed OJJDP to study how Alaska Native and American Indian youth were treated under their respective systems of justice. The American Indian Law Center conducted this study to determine how youth were handled by tribal and Native juvenile justice systems, what resources were available to those systems, the extent to which tribes and Native organizations complied with the JJDP Act mandates, and what innovations had been incorporated into the juvenile justice system programs. Findings and recommendations for improving tribal and Native juvenile justice systems were presented in the final report *A Study of Tribal and Alaska Native Juvenile Justice*. Funding for the study was $724,877 in FY 1990 and $324,960 in FY 1991. The contract ended in December 1991.

Automated Juvenile Probation Case Management System. The purpose of this project was to develop and install an automated juvenile probation case management system (CASE) in the Lane County, Oregon, Department of Youth Services. The system was expected to increase staff-client contacts by 45 percent, reduce recidivism rates by 40 percent, increase the efficiency of case load audits by 90 percent, and reduce reliance on support staff. In FY 1992 the CASE system was installed, and staff were trained in its operation. Results of the evaluation of the system were described in the January 1994 report *Evaluation Report of the Automated Juvenile Probation Case Management System*. FY 1991 funding was $30,821. The contract ended in May 1993.

Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders. This project developed, tested, and evaluated juvenile boot camp programs in Cleveland, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; and Mobile, Alabama. The boot camps were an intensive intervention program for nonviolent juvenile offenders who were at risk of continued involvement in delinquency or substance abuse. The first phase of the program was a 3-month residential boot camp, followed by 9 months of nonresidential aftercare. Using a military model, the camps provided drug and alcohol counseling and academic training, with special emphasis on reading using the phonics method. Staff stressed physical conditioning, group activities, and military-style discipline. The aftercare phase continued many of the services started in boot camp. An individualized workplan followed the youth through both phases. FY 1991 funding for the three 3-year programs totaled approximately $2.77 million.

Bridge Home Services. This project provided comprehensive services and safe shelter to runaway, homeless, abused, and dependent children in Dade County, Florida. Intensive home-based counseling was provided to reunite youth with their families and prevent future runaway attempts, acts of delinquency, and out-of-home placements. The program served 211 families in 18 months. The project was funded from October 1991 to March 1993. FY 1991 funding for this 2-year program was $34,041.

Children at Risk. Children at Risk was an innovative substance abuse prevention program that brought social and criminal justice services to 11- to 13-year-olds and their families in poor urban communities in four sites: Austin, Texas; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Memphis, Tennessee; and Seattle, Washington. The goals were to prevent drug use, delinquency, truancy, and other problem behaviors through services to youth, their families, and the neighborhood. This program was a joint public-private funding venture that included the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the National Institute of Justice, OJJDP, and the Center for Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University in New York. The Urban Institute has been evaluating the project since its inception. The number of youth in the first cohort was approximately 300. FY 1992 funding totaled $802,003. Of this total, OJJDP contributed $350,000, and BJA contributed $452,003.

Children in Custody Census. The Children in Custody Census is a joint effort by OJJDP and the U.S. Bureau of the Census to improve understanding of juvenile confinement and detention practices across the country. The census monitors the number of admissions to and discharges from public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities for the previous year and identifies trends in the characteristics of youth held in such facilities. Statistical reports covered the number, design capacity, operating costs, and types of public and private facilities and described the demographic characteristics of youth, types of offenses committed, and custody rates. This ongoing project received $300,000 in FY 1992.

Cities in Schools Evaluation. This project evaluated the effectiveness of national Cities in Schools (CIS) training and technical assistance activities that were provided to States, cities, and communities. Evaluators examined the effectiveness of local programs in reducing the number of school dropouts, the coordination and delivery of social services to high-risk youth and their families, and the achievement of other program objectives. Exemplary projects were documented and best practices isolated to determine how these approaches could be replicated in other sites. Evaluation results were published in FY 1993. FY 1991 funds for this 18-month project were $669,762.

Community Action for the Prevention of Missing and Exploited Children. This project expanded the services offered by community-based programs for missing and exploited children and their families in the District of Columbia. Services included direct family support, structured community-based education, and collaboration with other youth-serving organizations. FY 1992 funding for the 3-year project was $124,700.

Community Anti-Drug Abuse Prevention Technical Assistance Voucher Program. This program granted funds to neighborhood anti-drug organizations and projects to expand their capacity to conduct anti-drug programs and provide services to high-risk youth and serious juvenile offenders. Technical assistance vouchers ranged from $1,000 to $10,000. During FY 1992 the voucher program was promoted through electronic and print media. In the first year of the program, more than 200 voucher applications were received. Funding for the 3-year program was $294,797 in FY 1991 and $451,239 in FY 1992.

Congress of National Black Churches' National Anti-Drug Technical Assistance and Training. OJJDP and BJA collaborated to fund this project to design and test a planning and community organization strategy to address drug supply and demand reduction among youth and families. Church leaders were given training and technical assistance to mobilize residents to join with local and State law enforcement and social service agencies in developing a plan to eliminate illegal drugs in their communities. Products included a National Anti-Drug Campaign brochure, a technical assistance and resource bulletin, and National Anti-Drug Campaign "TIPS." OJJDP awarded this project $300,000 in FY 1991 and an additional $300,000 in FY 1992.

Contract To Evaluate OJJDP Programs. Researchers evaluated the impact, cost-effectiveness, and efficiency of OJJDP-implemented grants, interagency agreements, and contracts. The project provided OJJDP with an independent evaluation of activities to use in making major programmatic decisions. The 3-year project is expected to run through January 1995. The total funding was approximately $1.92 million, of which $627,721 was awarded in FY 1991.

Court-Appointed Special Advocate: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project. Volunteers called CASA's, or court-appointed special advocates, are trained to represent a child in court hearings in cases of abuse, neglect, or dependency. CASA's base their recommendations to the court on an independent, thoroughly researched investigation of the facts. The CASA appears at all court proceedings regarding the child and monitors court orders to ensure compliance by all parties.

The National Court-Appointed Special Advocate Association provided training and technical assistance to local and State programs and established both program and management standards for them. Funding for this project was $650,000 in FY 1990, $750,000 in FY 1991, and $1 million in FY 1992.

Delays in Juvenile Justice Sanctions. Researchers studied the reasons for delays in processing juvenile court cases and made recommendations to expedite case handling. The project was designed to help juvenile justice practitioners, policymakers, researchers, and the general public implement positive changes in juvenile case handling and processing. The project was conducted in three 1-year phases; written reports were completed at the end of each phase.

The first phase involved a literature review, a survey of juvenile and State court personnel, and an analysis of a large sample of juvenile court cases. The second phase entailed a detailed analysis of three juvenile courts. In the third phase, conclusions and recommendations to expedite case handling were formulated. Funding in FY 1992 for the first phase was $74,938.

Delinquency and the School Social Bond. The goal of this program was to improve understanding of adolescent misbehavior in middle schools in an effort to provide effective delinquency prevention and intervention strategies. Researchers analyzed the characteristics of delinquency and misbehavior in a typical middle school and determined the strength or weakness of the relationship between the school social bond and delinquency. A final report *School Delinquency and Belief in School Rules* was published. FY 1991 funding for the project was $11,300.

Demonstration of Postadjudication, Nonresidential, Intensive Supervision Programs. The purpose of this project was to identify promising postadjudication intensive supervision programs, provide training and technical assistance to help selected localities implement intensive supervision models for serious juvenile offenders, and disseminate effective postadjudicatory nonresidential models to improve the supervision of serious juvenile offenders. *Juvenile Intensive Supervision: Planning Guide*, a manual for developing effective intermediate sanctions for the nonviolent offender, was produced. The contract, which ended in FY 1990, received $350,000 in FY 1987. No funds were awarded in FY 1988, 1989, or 1990.

Develop and Expand the Child Find Mediation Program. This project supported expansion of the Child Find Mediation program, an abduction prevention program designed for parents contemplating abducting their own children. The program expansion included aggressive marketing of an existing television and radio public service campaign; increasing the number of referrals by publishing a print advertisement targeted to new audiences such as human service and social service managers, religious leaders, and health care professionals; training of Child Find's coordinators and phone screeners; and sponsorship of a 3-day workshop for Child Find staff and core mediators. FY 1992 funding for this 3-year project was $75,000.

Development of a Juvenile Program for Indian Children. This project established a Juvenile Justice (Probation) Program for Indian children in six county service areas of the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa/Chippewa Indians. A juvenile justice officer was hired to provide probationary services and other alternatives to secure confinement for Indian children under the purview of the tribal court. Social, health, and educational resources for Indian children entering the tribal court system were mobilized, and volunteers were trained to work with children in the system. FY 1991 funding for the program was $50,000. The contract ended in FY 1993.

DSO II: Assessing the Effects of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders. This program evaluated the impact of the deinstitutionalization of status offender (DSO) policies on youth, parents, the juvenile justice system, and other youth-serving agencies. The study focused on DSO as a social reform process, as opposed to a series of service programs. Of particular interest was an analysis of legislation in the 50 States to determine different approaches to defining and handling status offenders. The review focused on the range of programs and services available and the characteristics of status offenders who came in contact with such services. Project findings were presented in two reports: *Ideological Dimension of Status Offender Legislation* and *Youth Service in Seven Cities: A Context of Status Offender Handling*. The project received a total of approximately $1.25 million from FY 1987 through FY 1990, of which $65,000 was awarded in FY 1990. The project ended in March 1992.

Early Court Intervention: A Research and Demonstration Project. The purpose of this project was to identify juveniles at high risk of becoming chronic offenders by developing, implementing, and testing an instrument for estimating risk upon initial intake. The risk assessment instrument was developed and tested by two New Jersey County Family Court Systems. Researchers planned to write a final report documenting the impact of the instrument, recommending changes in the handling of juveniles, and examining the implications for replication. FY 1992 funding was $53,363. The 2-year project is expected to be completed in May 1995.

ECHO Program Expansion Assistance. This project expanded the services of ECHO (Exploited Children's Help Organization), a group that provided counseling and assistance to child victims and their families and educated children and their parents in the prevention of abduction and sexual exploitation. ECHO increased the number of people in its speakers bureau, publicized program materials and information, expanded its Kids in Court counseling service for children whose cases were in District Court and Family Court, and developed an exit interview process for repeat runaways. In FY 1992 the project received $19,538.

Effectiveness of Juvenile Offender Prevention and Treatment Program: What Works Best and for Whom. Researchers identified effective prevention and treatment programs used by juvenile and family courts, from intake through probation. They completed a literature review, analyzed existing programs and services, and produced a manual describing effective programs. FY 1992 funding for this 1-year project was $50,346.

Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High-Risk Youth. The goal of this program was to reduce delinquency and drug use among juveniles by teaching community agency staff the information and skills necessary to implement a family-strengthening program for high-risk children and adolescents. The two-phase program started with an assessment of established programs and culminated in December 1992 with a national conference in Salt Lake City, Utah. *Strengthening America's Families: User's Guide* summarized relevant literature and described 25 of the most promising family-strengthening programs. The project was funded from October 1987 to February 1993 for $349,422. No funds were awarded in FY 1990, 1991, or 1992.

Effective Screening of Child Care and Youth Service Workers. This project sought to determine the most effective methods used by child service agencies to screen child care and juvenile service workers. In the first phase of the project, which began in FY 1992, a national survey of child service agencies, organizations, and institutions was conducted, and a directory of sites was produced. In the second phase, sites were surveyed to determine which screening practices were used in what settings and under what circumstances. In the third phase, the settings most appropriate for each screening approach were identified. Funding for the 2-year project was $199,991 in FY 1992.

Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network. OJJDP and NHTSA jointly funded this initiative to bring together U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service (CES) personnel and juvenile court judges to help communities implement a comprehensive, community-based, interagency planning process known as Community Systemwide Response (CSR). CSR was designed to mobilize communities to develop prevention, intervention, and treatment programs to combat drug and alcohol abuse and impaired driving among juveniles. The guide *Community Systemwide Response Manual* showed CES personnel and juvenile court judges how to work with communities to implement the CSR process. In the first phase, 20 communities in 5 States trained in the CSR process. Phase I was funded from September 1990 to May 1992 for a total of $196,050, of which OJJDP contributed $146,050 and NHTSA contributed $50,000.

In the second phase, a national Center for Action within CES was created to market and support CSR through training, technical assistance, and evaluation. A plan was developed for the Center to work with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges; a process for selecting States and counties for expansion of CSR was initiated; the CSR manual was revised and reissued; and plans for training, technical assistance, and evaluation were completed. Phase II was funded from June 1992 to May 1993 for a total of $125,000, of which OJJDP contributed $75,000 and NHTSA contributed $50,000.

Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Drug and Alcohol Abuse. OJJDP and NHTSA jointly funded this initiative to reduce impaired driving by juveniles. The goal was to determine the extent of impaired driving among juveniles and to develop training programs and other materials for law enforcement officers and justice system practitioners. Several approaches were explored, including increased use of arrest, encouragement of responsible driving, and coordination of handling by the juvenile justice system of juveniles arrested for impaired driving. FY 1992 funding for the first phase of this three-phase initiative was $149,072, of which OJJDP contributed $99,072 and NHTSA contributed $50,000.

Establishment of a Day Treatment Program. This day treatment program worked with juveniles who abused drugs or alcohol. The program featured individual and family counseling, educational exercises, and structured recreational and family activities that diverted juveniles from using drugs or alcohol and inculcated a new value system to break the pattern of abuse. In FY 1992 the program received $70,000.

Evaluating Effective Communications Strategies for Health Information to High-Risk Youth Outside School. This project developed effective ways for promoting healthy behavior among youth who were most likely to engage in high-risk, health-compromising behaviors such as abusing drugs or alcohol, smoking cigarettes, joining a gang, or carrying a weapon. Funded by 16 Federal offices and bureaus, this multiagency project convened focus groups comprised of high-risk youth from across the Nation to ascertain their attitudes and opinions on high-risk behaviors. Two reports were written following these forums. *Draft Report on Findings From Focus Group Research: Program Interim Report* summarized the youths' views of life and health and offered recommendations for program implementation. *Policy Interim Report* suggested policy guidelines and discussed implications for health and other officials to use when developing prevention programs of their own. Additional products included an information kit that listed critical elements for communities to consider when developing a comprehensive, community-based approach to delinquency prevention and health promotion. FY 1992 funding for the project was $23,342.

Evaluation/Enhancement of Juvenile Dispositional Guidelines. Researchers evaluated the juvenile dispositional guidelines system used by Delaware juvenile courts and the victim-offender mediation program that was intended to increase the use of restitution as a sanction. The goal of the system was to decrease the use of secure care and increase the use of nonsecure community-based alternatives for nonviolent juvenile offenders. Funded through September 1993, the 18-month project received $50,000 in FY 1991.

Evaluation of OJJDP's Implementation of Statutory Mandates. In FY 1990 OJJDP signed an interagency agreement with the Administrative Conference of the United States to evaluate the administration of the Formula Grants Program. Investigators conducted extensive interviews of OJJDP staff and made field visits to selected States, while researchers gathered information on OJJDP regulations, relations, and implementation operations. FY 1991 funding for this project totaled $150,000. The contract ended in December 1991.

Evaluation of the Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program. Sponsored jointly by OJJDP and the U.S. Fire Administration, a model arson control program was implemented by three pilot sites: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Parker, Colorado; and West Valley City, Utah. The effort began in 1987 with an examination of the problem and an assessment of firesetter programs previously established by the Institute for Social Analysis. The three prototype programs stressed effective interagency efforts to investigate and track incidents of arson and educate the community about arson prevention. Each site established a multijurisdictional task force with professionals specializing in fire service, law enforcement, juvenile justice, education, mental health, social services, and burn care. Products included guidelines for program implementation, resource materials, a user's guide, and a trainer's guide. FY 1991 funding for this 18-month project totaled $149,974.

Expanding the Application of DUF Data. The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, established by the National Institute of Justice, collects urine samples from booked arrestees and data on drug use habits and user demographics at 24 sites. Extensive data bases provide a wealth of information on drug use in this segment of the criminal justice population for analysis. Although recognized as valuable by practitioners, the DUF data are not fully used by local policymakers. This project was designed to clarify the relationship of juvenile DUF drug test results to community indicators of drug-related problems among adolescents. FY 1992 funding for this 1-year program totaled $84,144. The contract ended in September 1992.

Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement. This program provided opportunities for young people in the Boy Scouts National Explorer program to learn about careers in criminal justice and law enforcement by working directly with law enforcement agencies. Products included *Law Enforcement Exploring Model Manual*, a periodical called *Exploring*, and various fact sheets. It has been estimated that one-third of the young men and women who participate in this type of program enter a career in law enforcement or criminal justice. Funding for this program was $89,360 in FY 1990, $45,000 in FY 1991, and $15,000 in FY 1992.

Family/Nonfamily Abductions and Other Missing Children: Additional Analysis and Dissemination of NISMART Data. Researchers analyzed data from the NISMART study to determine the characteristics of children who were at greatest risk for abduction and missing children episodes, early signs that the most serious and harmful episodes could occur, and factors that inhibited parents from contacting police when episodes did occur. This project improved the dissemination of NISMART findings; enhanced the usability of NISMART data; and offered conceptual, definitional, and methodological refinements for future incidence studies. FY 1992 funding for the project was $175,107.

Firearms, Violence, and American Youth. OJJDP and NIJ funded this project to examine the patterns of and motives for firearms acquisition, ownership, and use by juveniles. Products included reports on gangs, drugs, guns, and violence; on female gun possession, criminal activity, and victimization; and on school violence and urban delinquency. A final report *Firearms, Violence, and Youth: A Report of Research Findings* was completed in FY 1992. FY 1990 funding for this program was $100,000.

Formula Grants Program. The Formula Grants Program, authorized through Section 221 of the JJDP Act, makes grants to States and units of local government to aid in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating juvenile justice projects. Grants are used to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs to reduce delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. Formula grant awards are made on the basis of relative population under 18. Funds available through this program were approximately $48.36 million in FY 1990, $49.22 million in FY 1991, and $49.7 million in FY 1992.

Fourth R: Responsibility. This law-related education project encouraged young people to participate in the electoral process by holding mock elections in which the major issues confronting American society were examined. The project had wide appeal. Its principle sponsor, OJJDP, was joined by numerous private companies, including the *Arizona Daily Star*, CNN, Conus Communications, C-SPAN, GLOBALCOM, HBO, Jostens, the Roper Organization, Time-Warner, Westinghouse Broadcasting, Xerox, and 50 other national educational, civic, and religious organizations. An advisory panel of 15 U.S. Senators and 27 U.S. Representatives guided the project. An estimated 50 million young people participated in the mock election, which was held on October 29, 1992. FY 1992 funding for this project was $100,000.

Funding Support To Increase the Capacity of Vanished Children's Alliance. This project enhanced the ability of Vanished Children's Alliance, a nonprofit corporation, to provide services to individuals, families, and communities who were affected by the problem of missing and exploited children. The objectives of the project were to hire a case manager with a background in law enforcement or case management and expertise in designing computerized information storage and retrieval systems; customize inhouse information storage, retrieval, and dissemination systems; and train inhouse staff in updated program services to maximize agency efforts and networking. FY 1992 funding for this 3-year project was $75,000.

Gainesville Housing Authority Youth Gang and Delinquency Prevention Program. The goal of this project was to design a multifaceted approach to reduce youth involvement in drugs, gangs, and crime. The project was administered through the Gainesville Housing Authority in Gainesville, Florida. Participating agencies included the Alachua County School Board, the Corner Drug Store, the Gainesville Police Department, and Sante Fe Community College.

The project provided a structured alternative program to out-of-school suspension in order to reduce the number of repeat suspensions, reduce the dropout rate, and prevent youth from becoming involved in delinquent activities or gangs. The curriculum included life skills, drug prevention, career exploration, and individual academic assistance. The program was expected to serve approximately 300 students. FY 1992 funding for the project was $75,000.

Gang and Drug Training and Technical Assistance. This project provided funds to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to train local juvenile practitioners and community leaders to deal with gang and drug problems in their communities. An interactive, results-oriented seminar, Gang and Drug POLICY brought together juvenile justice practitioners at the executive level from schools, the police department, the prosecutor's office, the judicial system, the probation department, social service agencies, and community organizations to develop a cooperative agreement and jurisdictional plan of action to combat drug and gang problems in their communities. FY 1991 funding for this project was $500,000; FY 1992 funding was $350,000.

Gang Community Reclamation Project. This project supported efforts to prevent and suppress gang-related crime and to treat gang offenders by coordinating system- and community-based resources and activities. A collaborative effort of OJJDP and HHS, the project reclaimed an area in Los Angeles where gang activity threatened to overrun the community. Project staff produced a community newsletter, implemented community watch organizations, created a community coordinating council, sponsored five parenting workshops, and held several "Follow me, I'm gang- and drug-free" walks. Other products include *Rising Above Gangs and Drugs Manual* and a technical assistance and training manual. FY 1990 funding was $579,000. The contract ended in October 1991.

Gang/Drug Intervention Counseling Component. This project provided personal and academic counseling to delinquent school dropouts to encourage them to reenroll in high school or to enter a GED program, vocational training, or college. Group sessions for 10 youth were conducted by counselors who were assisted by a college intern or peer counselor who had completed the program. Personal counseling stressed self-esteem, self-control, communication skills, goal setting, and cultural awareness. Academic counseling stressed career development, enrollment in school, and test-taking skills. Demand for this program was beyond original expectations, with more than twice the number of referrals in FY 1992 than expected. Funding for the 2-year program was $60,500 in FY 1991 and $85,000 in FY 1992. The contract ended in September 1993.

Gang-Involved and Gang-Affected Women and Their Babies. This comprehensive anti-gang initiative provided intensive supervision to youth on probation. The project coordinated agencies involved in gang suppression activities; offered a residential treatment program designed to reduce the number of youth committed to the State training school; supported the Portland House of Umoja, a residential facility modeled after the Philadelphia House of Umoja; provided law-related education; and offered a program for gang-affected and gang-involved young women. The women's program, funded by OJJDP, included crisis intervention, counseling to help women establish healthy relationships and home environments, educational services, and employment support. The program served 56 participants in FY 1992. FY 1991 funding for the program was $500,000.

High-Risk Community Support Model for Latinos and Other Minorities. Through this project Latino and other minority youth at imminent risk of entering the juvenile justice system received counseling and community support. The goal of the project was to improve relations between Latino and minority youth and the local community by involving youth in community service activities, matching volunteer mentors from the local business community with program participants, improving the quality of community services young people receive, and initiating communication with community leaders. FY 1991 funding for the program was $81,014.

Horizons Plus. Horizons Plus instilled traditional values such as honesty, integrity, responsibility, and respect in at-risk youth through a structured academic program that used high-interest, motivational stories to convey moral values. Students listened to the stories on videocassette, discussed the stories with the aid of a discussion guide, and wrote about their reactions. A reading component was included for youth who lacked reading skills. During FY 1992 40 volunteers were trained and nearly 1,000 youth participated. Horizons Plus served youth aged 13 to 17 in 9 foster homes, 2 detention centers, 1 at-risk class in a local high school, and 1 inner-city school. FY 1991 funding for the project was $86,559.[34]

Ida B. Wells Satellite Prep School. This project helped the Chicago Housing Authority establish a new school that emphasizes delinquency prevention and early intervention. Established to serve students in grades K through 4, the Ida B. Wells Satellite Prep School strives to improve the basic education of children in public housing, reduce the likelihood of their involvement in destructive behavior, prepare youth for employment later in life, and document the educational outcomes of students. Opened in September 1992, the prep school is based on the philosophy, curriculum, and teaching methods of the Marva Collins Westside Preparatory School, a private institution in Chicago's inner city. A National Partners Task Force, comprised of representatives from the Community Relations Service (Department of Justice), Department of Housing and Urban Development, Chicago Housing Authority, and Westside Preparatory School, provides guidance to the project. Funding for the 5-year effort totaled $200,000 in FY 1991 and $250,000 in FY 1992.

Improvement in Corrections Education for Incarcerated Juveniles. This project helped juvenile corrections administrators improve the effectiveness of their educational services, particularly reading instruction. Project staff reviewed the literature on juvenile correctional education; developed criteria to identify proven research-based programs for teaching literacy in correctional, vocational, and academic programs; and assessed correctional, vocational, and academic programs at eight juvenile correctional facilities. FY 1992 funding for this 3-year project was $100,000.

Improving Juvenile and Family Courts' Handling of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases. The goal of this project was to develop and implement model training and technical assistance programs to improve juvenile and family courts' handling of abuse and neglect cases. Model programs were designed to help State court systems improve procedures for determining whether child service agencies had made reasonable efforts to prevent placement; determining whether child case agencies had, after placement in foster care, made reasonable efforts to reunite families; and coordinating information among health professionals, social workers, law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and juvenile and family court personnel. FY 1992 funding for this 3-year project was $500,000.

Improving Literacy Skills of Institutionalized Juvenile Delinquents. This systematic phonics program offered inservice training and technical assistance to teachers of reading and English who instructed juvenile offenders in correctional institutions. The program provided a remedial reading and language arts curriculum and training to prepare faculty to use the curriculum. Two projects were funded through this program—the Mississippi University for Women and the Nellie

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[34] Initially implemented in Chesapeake and Norfolk, Virginia, the program expanded into the District of Columbia without additional funding from OJJDP.

Thomas Institute of Learning—both of which are described in a special bulletin published by OJJDP.

The Mississippi University for Women used a phonics inventory to determine placement, a self-concept scale, and other course materials. A practicum was established at the boys training school in Jackson, Mississippi. In FY 1992 51 juvenile correctional students participated in a field test of the literacy curriculum. The project received $97,896 in FY 1991 and an additional $15,000 in FY 1992. The project ran through 1994.

The Nellie Thomas Institute of Learning in Monterey, California, involved three components: orientation to phonics, teacher inservice training, and followup and onsite technical assistance. The project provided instruction in phonics-based literacy programs to more than 50 language art, special education, and vocational teachers, aides, and counselors working in juvenile facilities in the western United States. The project received $100,000 in FY 1991 and an additional $15,000 in FY 1992. The project ran through 1994.

Improving Reading Instruction for Juvenile Offenders. The goal of this project was to reduce recidivism and increase employment opportunities by improving reading instruction using teaching methods supported by experimental research. The objectives were to demonstrate that English spelling is logical and highly consistent phonetically and to develop the case for teachers to use intensive, systematic phonics instruction. A survey of teachers of incarcerated juvenile offenders was completed to determine the methods they used for word recognition. Perceptions among reading teachers about the phonetic nature of spelling also were examined. A training program for reading teachers was developed, tested, and implemented to increase understanding of the sound/symbol system of English spelling. Reports prepared and disseminated through this project included *Reduced Recidivism and Increased Employment Opportunity Through Research-Based Reading Instruction* and *Reading Instruction in Juvenile Correctional Institutions: A Profile Based Upon a National Survey of Reading Teachers Serving Juvenile Offenders*. FY 1991 funding for this project was $195,433.

Incarceration of Minorities: Pilot Programs. This project was part of the Community-Based Policing: Incarceration of Minorities program, which began in FY 1991. The goal of the project was to improve relations between minority residents and police officers and to reduce the proportion of minority juveniles in secure confinement. In FY 1991 five pilot sites were selected: Arizona, Florida, Iowa, North Carolina, and Oregon. In the first phase, pilot programs and model approaches were developed to analyze crime and system flow, assess overrepresentation of minority juveniles in secure detention, and determine whether the system handled youth differently based on race. In the second phase, which began in April 1993, program models and strategies to eliminate disproportionate incarceration of minority youth were developed and implemented, and an evaluation of the program models was begun. FY 1991 funding for the five pilot sites totaled $439,899. In FY 1992 the North Carolina site received an additional $40,000. Programs were funded for 3 years.

Incarceration of Minorities: Technical Assistance. This project was part of the Community-Based Policing: Incarceration of Minorities program, which began in FY 1991. Technical assistance was provided to five pilot programs to help them develop and implement model programs and strategies for improving relations between minority residents and police officers and to reduce the proportion of minority juveniles in secure confinement. The five sites were Arizona, Florida, Iowa, North Carolina, and Oregon. In the first phase, technical assistance was provided to help sites develop pilot programs and model approaches for analyzing crime and system flow, assess overrepresentation of minority juveniles in secure detention, and determine whether the system handled these youth differently based on race. In the second phase, technical assistance was provided to help sites develop and implement program models and strategies to eliminate the disproportionate incarceration of minority youth and evaluate program models. FY 1991 funding for the five pilot sites totaled $199,995.

Intensive Community-Based Aftercare. The goal of this program was to reduce the incidence of crime committed by serious juvenile offenders after their release from secure confinement. Training and technical assistance was provided to public and private correctional agencies in five States to help them develop and implement intensive community-based aftercare programs by developing, testing, and disseminating intensive community-based aftercare program models. A model was designed incorporating three program components: organization and structure, case management, and management information and program evaluation. The model included 10 service areas:

- Education.
- Vocational training.
- Job readiness and placement.
- Social and living skills.
- Leisure and recreation.
- Client-centered counseling.
- Family work and intervention.
- Health.
- Special technology.
- Special needs populations.

A model program description *Intensive Aftercare for High-Risk Juveniles: A Community Care Model* and an implementation manual *Intensive Aftercare for High-Risk Juveniles: Policies and Procedures* were produced. FY 1991 funding was $113,700, and FY 1992 funding was $200,051. The contract ended in February 1993.

Juvenile and Family Court Training Program. This program provided nationwide training for juvenile and family court personnel in family dynamics, law, and management to improve court handling of juveniles. Training was offered to all court personnel, and technical assistance was provided to juvenile and family court judges. Emphasis was placed on the family as a whole in dealing with the problems of children in trouble. In FY 1992 more than 15,508 juvenile court judges and other juvenile justice professionals participated in 89 training conferences. In addition, 504 technical assistance services were provided. FY 1990 funding for this project was $863,581; FY 1991 funding was approximately $1.1 million; and FY 1992 funding was approximately $1.16 million.

Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures. The goal of this project was to help juvenile corrections agencies establish joint ventures with private business and industry to provide new opportunities in vocational training for juvenile offenders in secure correctional facilities. The project provided correctional institutions with educational and treatment alternatives designed to motivate incarcerated youth to participate in vocational training, to gain paid employment experience, and to continue their education. An assessment report and program manual were produced. The program received $200,000 in FY 1991 and an additional $150,007 in FY 1992. The contract ended in March 1993.

Juvenile Court Victim Witness Project: Philadelphia. Funded through OJJDP's Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System Development Program, this project implemented a model program for victims and witnesses of juvenile crime. Project staff helped to ease the trauma of victims and witnesses by guiding them through the complex juvenile court system, providing referrals to social services, assisting with court testimony, and helping to file victim compensation claims. Followup services were also provided. A brochure was produced through this project. FY 1991 funding was $20,000.

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. Established by OJJDP in 1979 as part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC) is OJJDP's central source for collecting, maintaining, and disseminating juvenile justice information to practitioners, policymakers, and members of the public. Among its many support services, JJC offers toll-free telephone access to information, prepares specialized responses to information requests, produces and distributes OJJDP publications, exhibits at national conferences, maintains a juvenile justice library, and operates an electronic bulletin board. All members of the juvenile justice community are served, including law enforcement officials, judges, prosecutors, probation and corrections officers, youth service personnel, researchers, academics, legislators, and members of the media. OJJDP support for this ongoing program was approximately $3 million in FY 1990, $856,857 in FY 1991, and $882,857 in FY 1992.

Juvenile Justice Data Resources. The purpose of this project was to make data sets from OJJDP research studies available for further analysis by criminal justice practitioners and researchers. In addition, project staff helped OJJDP gain access to mainframe computer capabilities and statistical analysis software. Funding for this project was $55,000 in FY 1991 and $55,000 in FY 1992.

Juvenile Justice Personnel Improvement. The goals of this project were to improve the quality of juvenile detention centers by examining the programs, policies, and procedures and to enhance the quality of treatment by assessing the skill levels of juvenile detention center staff personnel. Project staff identified the training needs of detention center staff, examined accepted policies and procedures, and described effective programs. A guide describing effective practices was produced for entry-level and inservice detention center staff. Funding for this 18-month project was $99,986 in FY 1992. The contract ended in May 1994.

Juvenile Justice Prosecution Project. This project developed and implemented executive seminars for elected and appointed district attorneys and for juvenile unit chiefs in district attorneys' offices. The project helped district attorneys set juvenile justice policy and manage juvenile cases. It also provided information to prosecutors through *Juvenile Justice Reports*, a quarterly newsletter of the National District Attorneys' Association, and established communication networks with other professional groups dealing with juvenile justice policy and programs. The level of funding provided was $96,967 in FY 1990, $113,270 in FY 1991, and $124,912 in FY 1992.

Juvenile Justice Resource Center. The Juvenile Justice Resource Center (JJRC) provides technical assistance and support to OJJDP, its grantees, and OJJDP's Concentration of Federal Efforts and Missing Children programs. JJRC manages a consulting pool of experts for evaluation, review, and assistance to OJJDP and NIJ juvenile delinquency prevention projects; produces research summaries; prepares reports and other publications; and provides staff and program support to the OJJDP Administrator. Publications produced as part of this project include *Juvenile Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: A Guide to Federal Initiatives for Prevention, Treatment, and Control*; *Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements*; and *Federal Practices With Regard to Taking Juveniles Into Custody*. Funding for this ongoing program was $591,225 in FY 1990, $611,952 in FY 1991, and $867,902 in FY 1992.

Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development. The goals of this ongoing project are to develop a national juvenile justice statistics program and to improve management information systems and decisionmaking in the juvenile justice system. Researchers determined what information was being collected and what was not, then prepared a plan for improving juvenile justice statistics. Researchers also assessed juvenile justice agencies' decisionmaking and management information systems. Several reports are being produced, including the *National Report on Juvenile Offending and Victimization*, which describes the nature of juvenile offending and victimization and the justice system's response. Funding for this 5-year project was $800,000 in FY 1990 and $550,000 in FY 1992.

Juvenile Justice System Handling of Sex Offenses and Offenders. The purpose of this project was to assess how the juvenile justice system protected individual juveniles and members of the community from juvenile sex offenders. The project identified effective juvenile justice system practices in handling juvenile sex offending as well as weaknesses in the system's response that led to further victimization. The study determined whether similar offending sexual behaviors were handled consistently by the juvenile justice system, and if not, what factors—including offender characteristics—were related to the inconsistent response. A review of the literature and related program materials was conducted to develop a typology of juvenile sex offenders and offenses. Promising approaches for handling the sex offender problem were identified at each level of the system, followed by an indepth study of eight exemplary programs. Finally, 450 juvenile sex offenders were tracked to determine the system's response in specific cases. Funding for the project was $199,856 in FY 1992.

Juvenile Justice Training Program. Sponsored by the National Center for State Courts, this program provided specialized workshops to help juvenile court personnel improve the administration and management of the courts in the United States. The workshops also increased court administrators' skills in processing juveniles through the juvenile justice system and developing programs to meet the needs of juveniles. Training programs were developed in the areas of juvenile court intake, mental health services, the role of the private sector in the juvenile justice system, juvenile court dispositions, victim-witness programs, and juvenile justice management. Funding for this program was $80,969 in FY 1990 and $80,773 in FY 1991. The contract ended in June 1992.

Juvenile Risk Assessment System. Researchers designed, implemented, and pilot-tested a risk assessment system at the Northeast Juvenile Justice Center in Los Angeles, California. The system was designed to improve the efficiency, objectivity, consistency, and fairness of juvenile justice decisionmaking and to enhance public safety. Based on state-of-the-art models developed for other jurisdictions by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the risk assessment instrument identified high-risk youth who needed secure confinement as well as low-risk youth who could be referred safely to less restrictive alternative placements. A decisionmaking matrix was established to help Juvenile Justice Center staff make decisions about the disposition of juveniles. Mechanisms were developed to enable the probation department to continually validate the risk assessment instrument and decisionmaking matrix. FY 1991 funding for this project was $49,994. The contract ended in December 1992.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Analysis. This project analyzed the numbers and characteristics of juveniles taken into custody, as mandated by Congress in the JJDP Act Amendments of 1988. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency performed the following tasks:

- Identified and analyzed existing Federal and State data.
- Developed a research strategy for data collection and analysis.
- Provided field support and technical assistance.
- Prepared and disseminated findings.

Products included two reports: *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: FY 1990 Report* and *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: FY 1991 Report*.

In 1992 site visits were made to nine States to begin testing the data collection design. Specialized software programs were developed and installed at three sites. The project received $450,000 in FY 1989 and an additional $449,956 in FY 1992.

Law-Related Education. This national training and technical assistance program taught elementary and secondary students about the law, the legal system, and the role of citizens. Recently law-related education began emphasizing the legal consequences of using illegal drugs and alcohol to students and began developing a drug curriculum. Five projects were funded through this initiative:

- Delinquency Prevention Through Street Law Project.
- Education in Law and Juvenile Justice.
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program.
- National Delinquency Prevention Education Project.
- National Training and Dissemination Project for Law-Related Education.

Among the many publications produced were *Exercises in Participation*; *From the School Newsroom to the Courtroom*; *Human Rights for All*; *LRE Report*; *Mobilizing Community Support for Law-Related Education*; *Street-Law Mock Trial Manual*; *Streets, the Courts, and the Community*; and *Teens, Crime, and the Community*. FY 1990 funding for this program totaled approximately $2.9 million; FY 1991 funding totaled approximately $3.2 million; and FY 1992 funding totaled approximately $3.2 million.

Legislative Waiver and Case Processing of Juvenile Offenders. Researchers studied the legislative waiver, which permitted criminal justice officials to bypass the juvenile justice system, to determine if its use was based on the characteristics of the offender or the offense. The study was designed to tell lawmakers whether legislative waiver decisions were made on the same basis as judicial waivers, which were granted by juvenile justice officials and considered by many to be based on the offender rather than the offense. Researchers analyzed 9,934 case-processing decisions involving juveniles arrested for serious violent offenses in New York State and gathered information on offenders and offenses and their relationship to legal decisions in States with the legislative waiver. The study was funded for $15,540 in FY 1992.

Mesquite Gang Prevention Program. This project helped the city of Mesquite, Texas, establish a gang prevention program that provided positive alternatives to children who were at risk of joining a gang. Alternative activities included support groups, weekend camps, community service projects, and parent education groups. Volunteer adult mentors were recruited from churches, sports clubs, and other community organizations. Youth forums allowed troubled youngsters to discuss their problems with trained counselors. Five weekend camps were held for 25 children under the age of 12, focusing on positive risk-taking activities to increase self-esteem, improve social skills, and establish positive rites of passage. FY 1992 funding was $24,230.

Missing Alzheimer's Alert Program. This project supported the development of a national program to identify and safely return missing persons affected with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. A centralized computer registry of information on memory-impaired persons was created, and a national toll-free telephone line to access the registry was established. An identification system using ID jewelry and clothing labels that could be purchased and disseminated through the central system was developed, and educational materials for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association chapters were published. FY 1992 funding was $500,000. The contract ended in March 1993.

Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program. The Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program (MCAP) is a comprehensive, community-based case management approach to the problems associated with missing and exploited children. MCAP works with all players in the juvenile justice system, including law enforcement personnel, judges, prosecutors, social service workers, child protective services staff, teachers and other school personnel, and members of the medical community. The goal is to develop and implement processes to handle the needs of the victims and families involved in missing and exploited children cases. The program allows communities to tailor the program to their own needs and resources, thus encouraging local commitment, support, and involvement. Some of the publications produced by this program include *MCAP Self-Assessment*, *MCAP Needs Assessment Report*, and *MCAP Implementation Guide*. This ongoing program received $473,603 in FY 1990 and $400,448 in FY 1991.

Missing and Exploited Children Prevention and Services. This project expanded services offered to missing and exploited children and their families in Addison County, Vermont. Services included counseling, outreach, and safe shelter for runaway and thrownaway children; crisis counseling for families of missing children; training for law enforcement officers in the handling of missing children reports; and community education on child safety. FY 1992 funding for this 3-year program was $75,000.

Missing Children Field-Initiated Program. Two missing children projects in Florida and Montana were funded by OJJDP. The Metropolitan Dade County project in Florida developed and implemented an innovative prevention and education program to reduce the incidence of missing and exploited children. A countywide public education campaign was conducted to promote awareness of the problem of runaway, thrownaway, and displaced children; encourage intervention and delivery of services to at-risk children and their families; and urge at-risk children and their families to seek needed services. Information cards, campaign posters, and public service television announcements were produced and distributed as part of the public education campaign. FY 1992 funding for the project was $50,000.

The Montana Board of Crime Control provided assistance to local communities to address the problem of missing, exploited, abused, and neglected children. A prevention services resource guide was produced and disseminated, and three regional coordinators' meetings for the statewide prevention assistance team were held. FY 1992 funding for the project totaled $65,000.

Missing Children Program To Increase Understanding of Child Sexual Exploitation. Researchers are conducting a study of children who become victims of prostitution, pornography, and other forms of sexual exploitation; the precipitating circumstances surrounding the path to this type of exploitation; and the response of law enforcement, social welfare agencies, and the judicial system to this serious and growing problem. Researchers planned to survey approximately 300 persons in criminal justice, social service, and youth service agencies to explore obstacles to investigation, prosecution, and service delivery. In addition, a detailed study was produced, covering 400 cases of exploited youth in 4 jurisdictions and a secondary analysis of 2,000 cases of child sexual abuse comparing cases that involved sexual exploitation with those that did not. Funding for the 3-year project was $386,696 in FY 1992.

Mobile Precinct: An Anti-Crime Concept. This community-based crime prevention demonstration project established three mobile police precinct stations in Big Spring, Texas. Using community policing techniques, officers coordinated diversion activities for at-risk youth; established a network of community safehouses for youth; and distributed information on public health issues such as AIDS, teen pregnancy, and substance abuse. The goal was to reduce distrust of police among juveniles, their parents, and the community and reestablish police officers as a positive influence in the neighborhood. Partners in this project included schools; the public housing authority; and community organizations such as churches, the Knights of Columbus, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. FY 1992 funding for the project was $51,508.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. A national clearinghouse was established in response to Title IV of the Missing Children's Act (Pub. L. 100-690) to help missing children and their families. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) provides technical assistance to families, law enforcement agencies, and State and local governments; coordinates programs to reunite missing and exploited children with their custodians; and disseminates information to help missing and exploited children. In FY 1992 NCMEC answered more than 78,000 calls for assistance through its toll-free telephone hotline; provided 80 families with travel assistance to reunite them with their children; distributed more than 1,600 posters of 211 children; trained 14,500 law enforcement personnel in investigation techniques; provided training in the operation of computer bulletin boards to 20 State clearinghouses; provided resource assistance to 47 nonprofit groups; distributed more than 67,000 publications; provided legal research to 12 professional groups; and trained 24 retired law enforcement investigators to assist national law enforcement agencies. NCMEC also developed image-aging technology to aid in the recovery of missing children. Funding for this ongoing program was approximately $3.6 million in FY 1991 and $3.4 million in FY 1992.

National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse. The National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse improves the prosecution of perpetrators of child physical and sexual abuse at the local, State, and Federal levels through training, technical assistance, and clearinghouse activities for prosecutors nationwide. The aim is to improve the handling and treatment of child victims and ensure prosecution of abusers. The Center provides technical assistance and clearinghouse support to other professional groups, including law enforcement personnel, judges, social service workers, and medical professionals. A training manual *Investigation and Prosecution of Child*

Abuse was produced by the Center. This ongoing program received $750,102 in FY 1990, approximately $1.3 million in FY 1991, and approximately $1.2 million in FY 1992.[35]

National Conference on Youth Gangs and Violent Juvenile Crime. In 1991 a national conference of local, State, and Federal legislators, policymakers, and officials in criminal justice and related fields was held in Reno, Nevada. The purpose was to explore the relationship between youth gangs and violent juvenile crime and examine the impact of that relationship on the formulation of strategies to reduce criminal activity. Conference participants reviewed existing prevention, intervention, and enforcement strategies to identify promising programmatic, policy, and legislative options for controlling youth gang involvement. FY 1991 funding for this project was $136,988. The contract ended in December 1991.

National Gang Suppression and Intervention Program. This research project was designed to examine the nature of the youth gang problem across the Nation; identify resources and promising programs that communities could use to control juvenile gang activity; and develop model programs, training, and technical assistance to transfer program models to cities experiencing gang problems. The assessment phase was completed in 1990, with the development of reports that identified cities with emerging or chronic gang problems, examined the scope of the problem, discussed policy issues, considered the effectiveness of intervention strategies, and recommended systemwide responses. In 1991 community mobilization models were developed, technical assistance manuals were produced, and conferences and symposiums were held. Products developed through this project include *Gang Evidence Issues*, *Survey of Youth Gang Problems and Programs in 45 Cities and 6 Sites, 1990*, and *Youth Gangs: Problem and Response*. FY 1990 funding was $349,762, and FY 1992 funding was $200,000. The contract ended in January 1992.

National Juvenile Court Data Archive. The National Juvenile Court Data Archive collects, processes, and archives data from local, State, and Federal juvenile and family courts. The Archive provides technical assistance to agencies using the data base and compiles national estimates of juvenile court activity. In 1992 the Archive produced the 1989 volume of *Juvenile Court Statistics*. Other publications included *Offenders in Juvenile Court* (OJJDP Update on Statistics) and *Restitution and Juvenile Recidivism* (OJJDP Update on Research). Funding for this ongoing program was $524,984 in FY 1990, $615,135 in FY 1991, and $611,988 in FY 1992.

National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program. This effort, cosponsored by OJJDP and the U.S. Fire Administration, established a model juvenile arson control program in three States—Colorado, Oklahoma, and Utah. The goal of the program was to define the scope of juvenile involvement in arson and firesetting, identify promising programs, and provide States and communities with model program designs to prevent and control juvenile arson. The three projects emphasized interagency and interjurisdictional efforts to investigate and track incidents of arson and educate the community on arson prevention. Publications included an implementation manual, a resource manual, a user's guide, and a trainer's guide. FY 1991 funding for the three sites totaled $60,000.

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[35] This project was transferred to the Office for Victims of Crime.

National School Safety Center. The National School Safety Center (NSSC) brings national attention to the problems that disrupt the educational process, including juvenile gangs, drugs, and campus violence. It also identifies ways to reduce school crime and violence and promotes innovative campus crime prevention and school discipline programs. NSSC helps schools respond more effectively to gangs, drugs, and violence by providing technical assistance, training, and resource materials to school administrators, law enforcement officials, youth-serving agencies, and community leaders. Emphasis is placed on helping schools rid themselves of crime, violence, and drugs and improve school discipline, attendance, the learning environment, and student achievement. Products include the periodical *School Safety* and numerous resource papers and guides such as *Child Safety Curriculum Standards*, *Gangs in Schools: Breaking Up Is Hard To Do*, and *Set Straight on Bullies*. This ongoing program received $900,000 in both FY 1990 and FY 1991 and an additional $1.25 million in FY 1992, $1 million of which was from the Department of Education, which also provided $400,000 to the program in FY 1991.

National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children. The purpose of this study was to develop valid and reliable national estimates of the number of children reported or known to be missing in a year and to establish profiles of missing children. Characteristics of the incident were described as part of the profiles. All categories of missing children were included in this study: family abductions, nonfamily abductions, runaways, and thrownaways. In 1990 results of the research were released in the report *NISMART in America*. In FY 1987 the project was awarded $1.76 million, of which $49,901 was received in FY 1990.

National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth. This study described the role of law enforcement in responding to reports of missing children as well as in identification and recovery. The focus was on law enforcement policies and practices regarding investigative priorities, case management, and the use of national resources. The study identified effective law enforcement practices at the local, State, and national levels for missing children and homeless youth. A product of this grant was an OJJDP Research Summary *Law Enforcement Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth*. In FY 1986 funding for this project was $927,621 for a 2-year period. Supplemental funding of $58,955 was awarded in FY 1990.

Native American Alternative Community-Based Program. This project provided training and technical assistance to Native American tribes to help them develop community-based interventions for adjudicated youth who were reentering the community after incarceration. During the first phase, tribal governments examined juvenile justice-related needs and problems and identified existing resources that could be used for community-based alternative sanction and reentry programs. Selected programs were implemented in the second phase. In FY 1992 four tribal governments plus the National Indian Justice Center, which provided training and technical assistance, received funds totaling $199,926 for this 3-year effort.

Nonparticipating States Initiative. If a State chooses not to submit an application to the Formula Grants Program or is ineligible to participate, Section 222(a) of the JJDP Act directs the OJJDP Administrator to make that State's allotment available to local public and private nonprofit agencies within the State to carry out activities that will bring the State into compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act (that is, to deinstitutionalize status offenders, separate adults and juveniles in secure custody, remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and eliminate disproportionate minority confinement where it exists). In 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992, the South Dakota Youth Advocacy project received funding totaling $1.16 million under this provision to develop alternatives to secure confinement and jail and to write intake criteria. FY 1990 funding was $225,000; FY 1991 funding was $325,000; and FY 1992 funding was $325,000.

Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children. This congressionally mandated study identified significant obstacles—including legal, policy, procedural, and practical—to the recovery and return of parentally abducted children. The study included a review of the legal and social science literature; a survey of family lawyers and domestic relations judges to discover their perceptions about obstacles and ways to overcome them; a survey of family abduction cases to identify obstacles faced by the searching parent, the police contact, the lawyer, and the parent's primary support person; and an onsite evaluation of four different systems to examine the interaction among schools, courts, and social service systems in responding to parental abductions. Products from this effort included a report and an OJJDP Research Summary, both of which were titled *Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children*. FY 1990 funding for this project was $299,929, and FY 1991 funding was $354,281. The contract ended in July 1992.

Partnership Plan (Phases IV and V). OJJDP (Department of Justice) joined with the Departments of Commerce, Health and Human Services, and Labor to support Cities in Schools (CIS), a program that addresses the critical issues facing at-risk youth such as school violence, school attendance, literacy, job preparedness, teenage pregnancy, drug and alcohol abuse, and teen suicide. Public and private partnerships coordinate the delivery of existing educational, health, social, and other support services at local educational sites. CIS provides training and technical assistance to the sites in how to redeploy and, when appropriate, enhance existing resources to meet program goals.

CIS has reported that 90 programs have been established to serve 168 communities in 26 States. The program has reached 86,234 students at 519 sites, including 140 elementary schools, 169 middle/junior high schools, 181 senior high schools, 24 multilevel schools, and 5 other types of schools such as adult education.[36] Comprehensive training was provided at the National Center for Partnership Development at LeHigh University, with followup training and technical assistance available through five regional training and technical assistance centers. Brochures and a videotape introducing CIS were produced as well as a wide variety of publications, including *Building a Cities in Schools Program: A Replication Process*, *Directing a Cities in Schools Project: A Project Operations Manual*, and *Directing a Cities in Schools Program: A Manual for Executive Directors*. Phase IV funding totaled approximately $1.89 million in FY 1990 and $1.65 million in FY 1991. Phase V funding totaled $1.68 million in FY 1992. Of this amount, DOJ contributed $540,000 in FY 1990, $500,000 in FY 1991, and $400,000 in FY 1992.

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[36] As of September 1993.

Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project. This national project was designed to prevent unnecessary foster care placement of abused and neglected children, reunify the families of children already in care, and ensure permanent adoptive homes in cases where reunification is not possible. Judges were trained by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges in the requirements of the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-272), which mandated that "reasonable efforts" be made to prevent unnecessary placement of children outside their homes. Training and technical assistance were also provided to social service and juvenile justice system personnel. In 1993 a national symposium on courts, children, and the family was conducted. FY 1990 funding was $219,000; FY 1991 funding was $225,000; and FY 1992 funding was $225,000.

Physical and Sexual Victimization of Children by Nonfamily Persons: A National Estimate and Profile Characteristics. This summer research fellowship program was established by OJJDP to give researchers an opportunity to analyze existing data on child victimization. Researchers performed a secondary analysis of two major national data sets—the Comprehensive Homicide File and the National Incidence Studies—that had amassed a wide range of information on child victimization by nonfamily members. Researchers determined the size of the problem, identified high-risk groups, discussed key issues, and suggested ways of targeting resources to prevent child victimization. Findings were included in NISMART publications. FY 1991 funding for this project totaled $13,401.

Postadjudication, Nonresidential, Intensive Supervision Program. The goals of this program were to assess intensive supervision in theory and in practice, develop a program model and operations manual based on the assessment, and provide training and technical assistance to six sites. The program model included five phases: residential/incarceration, day treatment, outreach and tracking (reintegration), regular supervision (transition), and discharge and fellowship. Two publications, *Juvenile Intensive Supervision: An Assessment* and *Juvenile Intensive Supervision: Planning Guide*, were produced. Funding for this project was $350,000 in FY 1987 and $149,964 in FY 1992. The project was completed in December 1992.

Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drugs and AIDS: High-Risk Youth. This program assessed the problem of illegal drug use and AIDS among runaway, homeless, and exploited youth. In 1992 two workshops were presented at annual conferences, and one training session was given at the annual board meeting of the National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups. Products included an issues and practices manual *Nowhere To Run: HIV Prevention for Runaway and Homeless Youth* and a report *Runaway Risk Reduction Project Assessment Report*. The contract, which received $399,961 in FY 1989, ended in December 1992.

Prevention, Early Intervention, and Mediation Project for Missing and Exploited Children. Through this initiative programs and activities of Our Town Family Center in Tucson, Arizona, were expanded to include child abduction and exploitation prevention. The Center added a school-based prevention program, a home-based crisis intervention service, and a family mediation program to stop children from being used as pawns in separation and divorce battles. FY 1992 funding for this 3-year project was $75,000.

Prevention of Parent or Family Abduction of Children Through Early Identification of Risk Factors. The purpose of this study was to identify the circumstances that are likely to precipitate abduction of a child by a parent or other family member and to document effective prevention and intervention strategies. Products included a training curriculum for early identification of at-risk parents; a training curriculum on prevention strategies for judges, attorneys, and court social workers; and a final report. Funding for the project was $476,988 in FY 1992.

Private-Sector Options for Juvenile Corrections. Researchers examined private-sector corrections programs to identify management and program strategies that effectively reduced recidivism rates among serious juvenile offenders. As part of this effort, researchers also reviewed how various regulations and requirements affected the quality and growth of these programs. Findings indicated that a practical and realistic program design, experienced program director, staff training, and monitoring contributed significantly to successful program implementation.

As a result of this study, the Private-Sector Options program was begun by the American Correctional Association (ACA) to disseminate the findings to State and local juvenile justice agencies. ACA helped States analyze their juvenile corrections services, identify which services were appropriate for contracting with the private sector, and establish the most effective mechanisms for contracting these services to the private sector. Publications produced as part of this project included *Handbook on Private-Sector Options for Juvenile Corrections*, *Developing a Request for Proposals and a Proposal Review Process*, *Monitoring and Evaluating Contracts*, and *Overview of Privatization in Juvenile Corrections*. The program received $548,290 in FY 1990 and an additional $298,717 in FY 1992.

Professional Development of Youth Workers. A professional development training program was developed for youth workers in community-based agencies serving high-risk youth. An inventory of existing training was conducted; present and future training needs were assessed;

core modules in the areas of greatest need were developed; and a mechanism for implementing the training program was established. FY 1992 funding for this 3-year project was $199,925.

Program of Entrepreneurship Achievement for Red Lake Schools. The goal of this project was to help students understand the relationship between school and adult life by introducing the study and practice of entrepreneurship into the Red Lake Schools curriculum. Students were instructed in small business operations and given the opportunity to observe how local businesses were run. They also started and ran two service ventures—an automotive shop and a print shop. Working through the Red Lake tribal council in Red Lake, Minnesota, the project fostered independence and critical thinking to help students make positive decisions for their lives. FY 1992 funding for this 1-year project was $40,600.[37]

Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency. This study, which began in 1986, identified the factors that led to positive socialization or a delinquent lifestyle, identified the characteristics of at-risk children, and examined the etiology of drug use. Three program grants—Longitudinal Multidisciplinary Study of Developmental Patterns, Panel Study of Reciprocal Causal Models of Delinquency, and Progressions in Anti-Social and Delinquent Child Behavior—made up the study. The three study sites were Denver, Colorado; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Rochester, New York. The three grantees worked collaboratively in the design of their studies, in the identification of key theoretical frameworks, and in the development of core measures. Products included *Final Report: Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse*, *Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse: Initial Findings*, *Technical Reports I and II: Projects of the Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency*, and technical appendixes. Funding for these three projects totaled approximately $1.94 million in FY 1990, $1.79 million in FY 1991, and $1.68 million in FY 1992. The contract ended in December 1992.

Project for Gang and Drug Prevention. This project was designed to reduce the participation of high-risk youth aged 8 to 18 in gang and drug crimes by establishing positive personal relationships and providing remedial education. A comprehensive, 18-month computer-based learning program using special software packages accommodated students at every educational level, allowing them to advance as far as preparation for the GED. Tutors/mentors provided one-on-one instruction and counseling. FY 1992 funding for the project was $95,000.

Project Nino Seguro. The purpose of this project was to educate parents and children in San Diego about missing, abducted, and exploited children. In 1992 a bilingual education specialist was hired to work with the community. Twenty classes on preventing child abduction and sexual exploitation were conducted, and an additional 10 classes were presented to 200 children to teach them ways to avoid being abducted or exploited. A Spanish-language brochure on missing and exploited children was produced and distributed. FY 1992 funding for this 3-year project was $45,258.

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[37] Program activities were incorporated into other schools on Indian reservations without additional funds from OJJDP.

Project Outreach to Victims of Juvenile Crime: New York. The Crime Victims Assistance Center, funded under OJJDP's Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System Development Program, offered outreach services to victims and witnesses in the juvenile justice system. The Center, a private nonprofit agency providing services on a 24-hour basis, offered crisis intervention, counseling, court advocacy, court and hospital accompaniment, assistance with crime victim compensation, case status information, and referral. The program also provided comprehensive educational services to the community. A brochure was produced to explain the juvenile justice system, inform victims of juvenile offenses of their rights, and describe Center services. FY 1991 funding for this project was $11,522.[38]

Project To Expand and Improve Juvenile Restitution Programs. This project was designed to strengthen the juvenile justice system and control delinquency by expanding the use of restitution and community service programs. A training and technical assistance strategy based on the balanced approach and restorative justice philosophy was developed to increase structured restitution programs and help agencies upgrade existing programs. A training manual and other information materials were planned, including a handbook titled *Juvenile Restitution Expansion and Improvement Strategy*. FY 1992 funding for this 3-year project was $198,415.

Proposal To Provide Services to Recovered Previously Missing Children and Their Families. This project enabled Find the Children, a missing children's program, to coordinate the services of other agencies when a missing child was recovered. Find the Children notified other agencies of a recovery, traveled to the reunification site, acted as liaison between the family and service agencies, and collected data about the abduction. The project also provided funds for crisis intervention counseling and long-term mental health care for recovered children and their families when funds were unavailable from other sources. FY 1992 funding for this 3-year project was $30,000.

Provide Automated Legal Research Services for Fiscal Year 1992 to NCMEC. This project provided legal and statutory research services to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) to help provide technical assistance to callers seeking legal information. In FY 1992 30 hours of service were provided in response to 600 requests for legal information. FY 1992 funding for this 1-year project was $2,622.

Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope Family-Strengthening and Support Network Program. The National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Service Organizations (COSSMHO) helped community-based organizations establish and administer prevention, intervention, and treatment programs for abused, neglected, and runaway youth and their families. COSSMHO also assessed programs that strengthened families and provided crisis intervention and designed and tested model programs for Hispanic youth and their families. Major activities of this program included reviewing applications to the program announcement, contracting with four sites, developing four consortia, conducting 4-day training sessions and 2-day booster sessions at each site, and refining and disseminating program manuals. Training for community-based programs was provided at three national conferences. Funding for this program in FY 1990 was $300,023.

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[38] OJJDP funding for this program ended in December 1992, when it was transferred to the Office for Victims of Crime.

Race Against Drugs. The goal of this project was to encourage youth to resist drug involvement by using local motorsport events to promote the Race Against Drugs (RAD) campaign. RAD sponsored races, promotional events, school essay contests, and public service announcements. Winners were given VIP treatment at motorsport events in their area. Celebrity drivers attended school rallies, showed students their racing equipment, talked with students about avoiding drugs, and awarded scholarships. With funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, RAD conducted more than 35 events in 1992, including 9 auto shows and auto races, 9 adopt-a-school contests, 7 essay contests, 5 car displays, and 10 workshops. *Be a Winner Action Book* and *RAD Adult Guide* were produced as part of this project. FY 1992 funding totaled $50,000.

Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing. The goal of this program was to discover the most effective ways to establish Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing in order to offer at-risk youth positive alternatives to delinquent behavior, drug use, and drug trafficking. Boys and Girls Clubs of America (BGCA) tested methods in four clubs and developed a training curriculum. BGCA then assisted with the establishment of new clubs in public housing developments. FY 1990 funding for this program was $51,401; FY 1991 funding was $300,278; and FY 1992 funding was $600,000.

Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody (Data Collection). The purpose of this interagency agreement is to analyze the number and characteristics of juveniles taken into custody, as mandated by the JJDP Act. The U.S. Bureau of the Census collected the data, and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency analyzed the data and wrote two annual reports for OJJDP to submit to the President and Congress. These reports provided a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent data on the number of youth taken into custody, admission rates, and trends in incarceration and detention. FY 1991 funding for this ongoing program was $150,000, with an additional $150,000 awarded in FY 1992.

Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA). The RESTTA program provided training, information, and technical assistance to help State and local jurisdictions implement restitution programs and improve the capability of existing programs. RESTTA enhanced dispositional alternatives available to the juvenile court, helped provide redress to crime victims, and worked to ensure offender accountability to the community. A National Restitution Resource Center was operated by the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. Publications included *Liability and Legal Issues in Juvenile Restitution*, *Victim-Offender Mediation in the Juvenile Justice System*, and a training curriculum in juvenile restitution. Other publications covered offender employment and restitution program management. In FY 1990 the program received $270,254, and in FY 1991 the program received an additional $176,000. The contract ended in October 1992.

Reunification of Missing Children. This project developed strategies to help families adjust to the return of a missing child. The project was conducted in four phases:

- Identification and assessment of existing information on child and family relationships in stressful situations and programmatic approaches.
- Development of models based on the assessment.
- Development of training and technical assistance materials.
- Models testing.

Products from the study included the prize-winning video "When Your Child Comes Home," a manual used by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to develop technical assistance and training materials, and a final report. Total funding for this project was approximately $1.14 million, of which $174,840 was awarded in FY 1988, $450,000 in FY 1989, and $515,746 in FY 1990.

Rural Delinquency/Drug Prevention Mentoring Demonstration. This project recruited and trained adult and youth volunteers to act as mentors for economically disadvantaged youth in rural Mississippi. Drawn primarily from churches and colleges, volunteers provided culturally sensitive guidance to youth to help them avoid drug abuse and delinquency. The project helped 1,500 at-risk youth in 23 cities, towns, and counties in Mississippi. The project demonstrated the feasibility of using coalitions of volunteers to help youth avoid trouble. FY 1992 funding for this 1-year program was $92,520.

Satellite Prep School Program. This demonstration project helped the Chicago Housing Authority establish a satellite prep school for children in grades K through 4 at the Ida B. Wells housing development. The project is intended to improve the basic education of children in public housing, reduce the potential for their involvement in destructive behavior, prepare them for employment later in life, and document the educational outcomes of students. Opened in September 1992, the prep school is a model for early intervention. The school is based on the philosophy, curriculum, and teaching methods of the Marva Collins Westside Preparatory School, a private institution in Chicago's inner city. A National Partners Task Force, comprised of representatives from the Community Relations Service (Department of Justice), Department of Housing and Urban Development, Chicago Housing Authority, and Westside Preparatory School, provides guidance to this project. Funding for the 5-year effort was $100,000 in FY 1991 and $149,995 in FY 1992.

Schools and Jobs Are Winners. This project provided education, recreation, social services, and employment training to extremely disadvantaged youth and support services to their families. The major project components were job skills training, pre-employment training, and a combination of intensive case management with recreational and tutorial activities. Job skills training was offered in health services and in day care for preschool and school-aged children. Preemployment training encompassed job hunting, resume writing, and interviewing. Two workers provided case management, conducted one-on-one counseling, made home and school visits, and coordinated recreation and education services. The project targeted students in grades 10 through 12 in South Philadelphia. Students received a stipend for participating in the project. In the first 2 years of operation, the project received more than 400 referrals and enrolled 129 students. Funding for the program was $152,230 in FY 1990, $163,898 in FY 1991, and $158,191 in FY 1992.

Serial Child Abductors Who Have Murdered and Kidnappers of Newborns. Through this project case histories were written on abductors who had murdered or who had kidnapped newborns. Original interviews with the abductors were conducted by FBI agents and by Pennsylvania School of Nursing professionals. The case histories were examined by the FBI, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), and OJJDP, then incorporated into NCMEC and OJJDP training programs as instructional units and training modules.

In addition, researchers adapted an FBI protocol for interviewing serial killers, serial rapists, and abductors for this project. The protocols were then put into an instructive commentary format by NCMEC and disseminated as part of the organization's Case in Point series. FY 1991 funding for the 3-year project was $257,888.

Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program. The Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program helped jurisdictions develop coordinated systemwide procedures to identify, track, and control juveniles who repeatedly committed crimes. The program enabled the juvenile justice system to direct its resources to more effectively respond to this population. The program provided intensive training and technical assistance to communities to help them develop policies and practices that focused on prevention, intervention, adjudication, and supervision and provided appropriate services to the serious habitual offender. Funding for the project was $893,123 in FY 1990 and $799,941 in FY 1991.

Southeast Asian Youth: Productive Not Destructive. This community-based program diverted Asian school dropouts and potential dropouts from joining a gang or engaging in delinquent behavior by involving them in positive activities. It also prevented other youth who were doing poorly in school from dropping out by improving their ability to succeed. The goals of this project were to find innovative ways to address the needs of individual students, develop students' decisionmaking skills and increase their sense of competency and self-sufficiency, and promote the value of education. FY 1991 funding for the project was $46,092. The contract ended in September 1992.

State Advisory Group Training. To fulfill the responsibilities as mandated in Section 241(f) of the JJDP Act, OJJDP conducts an annual training conference for State Advisory Group members. The conferences are organized by the Coalition for Juvenile Justice, the national organization representing all State juvenile justice advisory groups. The conferences offer workshops and discussion groups on confinement, prevention strategies and their impact, model programs, promising approaches, current research findings, and similar topics. Funding for the training was $450,000 in FY 1990, $500,000 in FY 1991, and $500,000 in FY 1992.

State Clearinghouse Technical Assistance. This project provides training and technical assistance to State clearinghouses for missing and exploited children. As part of this project, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) established a computer bulletin board for use by the clearinghouses. NCMEC also exchanged 500 technical assistance calls with State clearinghouses on issues related to missing children. FY 1991 funding for the project was $224,775. The project was funded through March 1995.

Strategic Planning for Parental Abductions. The Strategic Planning for Parental Abductions project sought to improve the effectiveness of prosecution of noncustodial parents who abducted their children. The focus was on describing the legal and social issues, analyzing relevant research, identifying experts in the handling of these types of cases, and producing and disseminating guidelines and legal analysis for local prosecutors and law enforcement agencies. A resource manual developed through this project served as the basis for training and technical assistance. Publications included *Investigation and Prosecution of Parental Abduction Handbook, National Directory of Parental Abduction Prosecutors, Annotated Bibliography on Investigation and Prosecution of Parental Abduction*, and *State Criminal Legislation*. The program received $79,907 in FY 1990 and an additional $249,310 in FY 1992.

Street Outreach to Victims of Crime: Paul and Lisa, Inc. This joint venture between OJJDP and the Office for Victims of Crime expanded the drug prevention and street outreach activities of the Paul and Lisa program. The program provided direct assistance to runaway and thrownaway youth who became involved in prostitution, pornography, and drug abuse. The program trained and supervised volunteers who educated and counseled high school youth in the New York metropolitan area. The goal was to prevent youth from running away and becoming involved in either prostitution or pornography. In FY 1990 OJJDP funding for this program was $75,000. The program received an additional $150,000 in FY 1991.

Students Mobilized Against Drugs. This joint effort of OJJDP and the U.S. Department of Education provided training and technical assistance to schools in the District of Columbia for student-initiated drug prevention projects. The program strengthened the capacity of students to lead drug-free lives through extracurricular activities, special initiatives to establish a drug-free environment, and a resource network. Students, teachers, and parents received training in the most promising student-initiated programs from throughout the country. The project, which received $300,000 in FY 1989, was completed in November 1991.

Study To Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities. As mandated by Congress in the 1988 JJDP Act Amendments, OJJDP funded a national study of the conditions under which juveniles were being held in secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities. These conditions were measured against nationally accepted standards for juvenile confinement. Conducted in 1991, the study evaluated four areas: basic needs, safety and order, programs, and juvenile rights. An OJJDP Research Report and an OJJDP Research Summary were produced, both of which were titled *Conditions of Confinement: Juvenile Detention and Corrections Facilities*. FY 1990 funding for the study totaled $799,570; in FY 1992 $250,004 was awarded.

Super Leaders of the Washington Metropolitan Area. Super Leaders was a drug prevention program that used peer counselors and professional athletes to teach students refusal skills and alternative behaviors. Student leaders were trained to combat peer pressure and to help other youth refrain from abusing alcohol and drugs. Support for Super Leaders was obtained from school personnel and parents. The program helped many students to attend school regularly, improve their grades, and change their attitudes. FY 1991 funding was $75,500.

Support to the National Park Service, Conservation Career Development Corps Counselors for At-Risk Minority Youth. This project trained minority and female inner-city high school students for conservation jobs with the National Park Service (NPS). In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Private Industry Councils, NPS enrolled students in the Conservation Career Development Corps to work at national parks throughout the country. Students were instructed in park safety, park administration, resource management, law enforcement, and visitor services. Students worked in landscaping, groundskeeping, trail resurfacing, construction, and maintenance. Students also participated in drug-awareness workshops and career-orientation seminars. FY 1991 funding for this project totaled $45,000; an additional $45,000 was awarded in FY 1992.

Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/Intervention Component. Funding was provided to Boys and Girls Clubs of America to expand their outreach programs, which provided services to at-risk boys and girls in 50 Boys and Girls Clubs to prevent them from becoming involved in gangs. Clubs targeted youth who were at high risk of drug and alcohol abuse and who were involved in the sale and distribution of drugs. Training and technical assistance were provided to local programs by youth gang specialists and by the director of urban services. In FY 1992 a youth gang symposium was held in Atlanta, Georgia. Funding for the program was $468,444 in FY 1990 and $400,000 in FY 1991.

TeamSpirit: A Student Leadership Prevention Project. TeamSpirit was a substance abuse prevention program designed to empower high school youth to take an active role in preventing drug and alcohol use and stopping impaired driving among their peers. In 1991 OJJDP contributed $25,000 to NHTSA to publish a revised edition of *TeamSpirit: A Manual and Program Guide for Conducting Alcohol and Drug Abuse Training Conferences and Prevention Programs for High School Students*. Mothers Against Drunk Driving, a NHTSA grantee, used the revised manual to train high school youth in five sites across the country. The contract ended in October 1992.

Technical Assistance and Law Enforcement Training for National, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provided training and technical assistance to improve law enforcement's understanding of the juvenile justice system.

Training covered a variety of issues, including child abuse and sexual exploitation. Officers were taught ways to fight drug abuse, procedures for managing their department's juvenile units, techniques for handling and treating juveniles, and steps for improving police productivity. The training programs offered included the following:

- POLICY (Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services), which introduced law enforcement executives to management techniques and recommended strategies to integrate juvenile services into their mainstream operations.
- Managing Juvenile Operations, which demonstrated simple and effective ways to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of police departments by integrating juvenile services into the mainstream of activity.
- The Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques program, which gave law enforcement officers state-of-the-art approaches for investigating cases.

FY 1991 funding was $687,000; the program received an additional $697,000 in FY 1992.

Technical Assistance and Support to OJJDP. This project provides technical assistance and support to OJJDP in preparing the *OJJDP Annual Report*, *OJJDP Source Book*, and other reports for the OJJDP Administrator. FY 1992 funding for this project was $343,523.

Technical Assistance to States for Compliance With the JJDP Act. This program provides technical assistance to the States to help them meet the mandates of the JJDP Act. The program focuses on improving detention facilities, policies and practices, and adjudicatory handling of juveniles. FY 1991 funding totaled approximately $1.05 million, and FY 1992 funding totaled approximately $1.03 million.

Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts. This program provided training and technical assistance to juvenile court practitioners nationwide. Judges, court administrators, probation officers, and youth service caseworkers learned new concepts and developed practical skills designed to improve the juvenile justice system. In addition to the core curriculum, specialized training was conducted to improve the court's processing and handling of juveniles. Products included *Desktop Guide to Good Juvenile Probation Practice* and special reports on adolescent sex offenders and juvenile crack dealers. FY 1990 funding was $392,237; FY 1991 funding was $392,993; and FY 1992 funding was $392,422.

Teens, Crime, and the Community: Teens in Action in the 1990's. This national initiative was designed to reduce teen victimization and involve youth in community crime prevention. The key component was a teen crime prevention curriculum for high school students based on the teachings of the National Crime Prevention Council and the law-related education program of the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law at Georgetown University. An educational unit incorporated into the eighth and ninth grade social studies curriculum taught students how they could prevent crimes against themselves and their families, friends, and neighbors. The program provided training, technical assistance, implementation guidelines, and a curriculum unit to increase the capacity of schools to prevent juvenile victimization. In 1992 demonstration programs were developed in four secure juvenile facilities, two court probation sites, rural sites in four States (Iowa, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington), and Native American sites in Colorado and New Mexico. FY 1990 funding was $300,000; FY 1991 funding was $400,000; and an additional $400,000 was awarded in FY 1992.

Telecommunications Technology for Training and Information Dissemination. The goal of this project was to determine the feasibility of using telecommunications technology in OJJDP activities, especially in training and information dissemination. Two demonstration projects were planned for this 1-year study. A final report containing recommendations for using the technology were submitted to OJJDP. FY 1992 funding for the project was $99,634.

Testing Incident-Based Reporting Systems for Studying Child Abductions. This project examined the feasibility of using the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to study the incidence of attempted and completed nonfamily child abductions and related child victimization. Researchers determined the validity of estimates derived from NIBRS, developed a plan and methodology for possible routine use of such estimates, and cooperated with other OJJDP initiatives on child abduction and child exploitation. FY 1992 funding for the study was $199,863.

Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use. This project developed effective drug-testing programs for juvenile detention facilities. A program model was developed and a manual prepared covering the policies and procedures to be adopted and the content of personnel training to be given. Three demonstration sites implemented juvenile detainee drug-testing programs. They were later evaluated with technical assistance from this project. Program materials included *Drug Testing of Juvenile Detainees*, *Prototype Drug-Testing Program for Juvenile Detainees*, and *Sample Policies and Procedures for a Drug-Testing Program in Juvenile Detention Facilities*. FY 1990 and 1991 funding totaled $404,120, and FY 1992 funding was $149,254.

Thornton Township Youth and the Law Project. This project provided counseling and case management to chronic truants, status offenders, and their parents. Youth attended a 1-day orientation meeting with their parents, where they were given information on Illinois law, the Illinois juvenile justice system, and that system's support services. The importance of education and of learning good decisionmaking skills was stressed. Parents were given suggestions on how to exercise their rights and responsibilities. Student diagnostic profiles and individual service plans were developed and the students enrolled in the appropriate programs. Each case was reviewed quarterly. An assessment of students referred for chronic truancy indicated that more than 85 percent improved their attendance as a result of their participation in the program. FY 1991 funding was $46,500.

Training and Coordinating the Satellite Prep School Program. This project provided training and technical assistance for staff involved with a satellite prep school at the Ida B. Wells housing development. Established for students in grades K through 4, the prep school was designed to improve the basic education of children in public housing, reduce the potential for their involvement in destructive behavior, prepare them for employment later in life, and document students' educational outcomes. A model for early intervention, the school was based on the philosophy, curriculum, and teaching methods of the Marva Collins Westside Preparatory School, a private institution in Chicago's inner city. A manual documenting the planning and decisionmaking processes used to establish the satellite prep school program was developed. FY 1992 funding was $113,164.

Training and Technical Assistance Curriculum for Drug Identification, Screening, and Testing in the Juvenile Justice System. This project improved the ability of juvenile justice system personnel to manage and treat young people affected by drugs and alcohol who became involved in the juvenile justice system. Project staff and consultants developed and pilot-tested a drug identification training curriculum for juvenile justice program managers and practitioners. Training and technical assistance was provided, and drug-testing and intervention programs were developed at five locations. Products included *Identifying and Intervening With Drug-Involved Youth: Participant Manual and Program Development Workbook*. FY 1990 and 1991 funding for this project totaled $575,000, and FY 1992 funding was $150,000.

Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections. Administered by the American Correctional Association, this training and technical assistance project helped juvenile detention managers and administrators improve the operation of their institutions. At an annual national forum, attendees from across the country discussed issues of concern. Films and other informational materials, policy guidelines, and regional workshops helped administrators respond to these issues and revise the procedures governing their facilities. FY 1990 funding was $249,988; FY 1991 funding was $274,9765; and FY 1992 funding was $249,951.

Training and Technical Assistance for Nonprofit Missing and Exploited Children's Organizations. This project provided technical assistance to private nonprofit agencies and other organizations to improve their efforts to prevent the abduction and exploitation of children, assist in their recovery, and provide services to child victims and their families. The project assessed existing services and training needs, developed a training curriculum and technical assistance plan to address those needs, and provided training and technical assistance through regional workshops. FY 1992 funding was $250,000.

Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Personnel. Under an interagency agreement, OJJDP transferred funds to the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to design, develop, and deliver training programs and related services to address the needs of juvenile detention and corrections personnel working with youth under their supervision. NIC conducted seminars, provided technical assistance, and organized audioconferences for corrections managers through its National Academy of Corrections in Colorado. Funding for this project was $350,000 in FY 1991 and $600,000 in FY 1992.

Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement and Juvenile Justice Officials. This project improved the effectiveness of law enforcement and other juvenile justice agency staff interactions with minority group suspects and offenders. It also revised the policies and practices governing the behavior of law enforcement officers and juvenile court and corrections personnel in handling minority youth who came into contact with the juvenile justice system. Researchers compiled an inventory of training resources related to cultural and ethnic differences; assessed the training needs of juvenile justice system personnel; and developed and tested training programs, including one for trainers and practitioners. Products included *Training in Cultural Differences* and *Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Practitioners Curriculum*. FY 1991 funding for this project was $123,903, and FY 1992 funding was $184,636.

Using the Law To Improve School Order and Safety/LRE. The goal of this project was to analyze local, State, and Federal legislation, case law, and litigation related to the development of school disciplinary and crime control policies and procedures. Based on the analysis, school disciplinary codes were developed and implemented in four experimental schools. Although the impact of the disciplinary codes was not formally measured, the experimental schools reported positive results, such as inschool suspensions that did not thwart a student's academic progress. Publications included *Using the Schools To Improve School and Order*; "Schools Lay Down the Law" (*School Safety* 27, Winter 1990); "Getting Tough on School-Connected Crime in Illinois" (*Education Law Reporter*, March 30, 1989); and "Elementary School Order and Safety: A Research and Development Project" (*National Association of Elementary School Principals Streamlined Seminars*). The project, which received $199,322 in FY 1988, was completed in September 1991.

Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System. In 1987 OJJDP funded Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System Development Program, which developed specialized service models to increase victim satisfaction with the juvenile justice system by encouraging them to participate in the process. The program also improved juvenile court processing of offenders and enhanced dispositional alternatives. Pilot sites were funded in 1991. Four documents were produced to help establish local programs: *Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System Development Program: An Assessment Report*; *Helping Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System: A Program Handbook*; *Developing Programs To Serve Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System: Instructor's Guide*; and *Developing Programs To Serve Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System: Student Guide*. The program received $99,985 in FY 1990 and an additional $39,802 in FY 1991.

Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System: Georgia. The Georgia District Attorney's Office, Victim-Witness Assistance Unit, implemented a model program to help crime victims and witnesses through the criminal justice process. Services included help with immediate needs such as crisis intervention and service referrals; help preparing victim impact statements, and filing for victim's compensation; and counseling and advocacy. A brochure about the juvenile justice system was available to victims and witnesses, and a procedures manual was written for the volunteer staff of the Victim-Witness Unit. FY 1991 funding for this project was $20,000.

Volunteer Sponsor Program. The Volunteer Sponsor Program was a community-based intervention program that recruited adult volunteers to become counselors, mentors, and advocates for court-involved minority youth. The purpose was to improve school attendance, reduce incarceration and recidivism, and prepare youth for productive adult lives. Adult volunteers served as role models, working with youth for 8 months to help them set and achieve goals. In its first year of operation, 30 adult volunteers participated. A brochure "Volunteer Sponsor Program for the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court" was produced and an evaluation completed. FY 1991 funding for the project totaled $68,544.

U.S. Department of Labor

Job Training Partnership Act (Title II-A): Adult and Youth Training Program. Title II of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) authorizes the largest Federal second-chance job training and education program. In program year (PY) 1990, the level of funding was $1.7 billion, and in PY 1991 the level of funding was $1.8 billion. In PY 1992 block grants under Title II-A totaling $1.8 billion went to the States, which retained 22 percent of the funds for statewide activities and allocated 78 percent to 647 local service delivery areas (SDA's) that served 955,000 participants. In PY 1992 about 50 percent of Title II-A participants were under the age of 22.

Private Industry Councils composed of business persons, labor representatives, and other community volunteers direct local JTPA programs in partnership with local elected officials. Services target economically disadvantaged persons, but up to 10 percent of an SDA's participants are not required to be disadvantaged if they face other employment barriers. Participants are offered basic skills and occupational classroom and/or on-the-job training, job search assistance, and support services. Programs are designed to increase employment and earning potential and reduce dependency on welfare.[39]

Job Training Partnership Act (Title II-B): Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs. Established through Title II-B, this nationwide summer program is administered locally. It provides jobs with public and private nonprofit agencies, education, training, counseling, and support services to economically disadvantaged, at-risk youth ages 16 to 21 during the summer. The purpose of the program is to enhance the basic educational skills of youth, encourage completion of school or enrollment in supplementary or alternative education programs, and expose youth to a variety of work experiences. A portion of the funds targets

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[39] DOL is working with States and local communities to implement the Job Training Reform Amendments, which became effective July 1, 1993. The amendments created separate programs for adults (Title II-A) and youth (Title II-C), while retaining the Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs (Title II-B).

Native American youth. Approximately 78 percent of participants are under the age of 18. The program's appropriation was $709 million for summer 1990, $700 million for summer 1991, and $683 million for summer 1992.

Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV–A): Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker and Indian and Native American Programs. These programs provide funds to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers, Indians, and Native Americans.

Funds support programs to combat the chronic unemployment, underemployment, and substandard living conditions of migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families. Programs provide training and support services to farmworkers seeking alternative job opportunities that would help them secure stable year-round employment at an income above the poverty level. Programs also help improve the standard of living for those who remain in the agricultural labor market. PY 1990 funding totaled $69 million; PY 1991 funding totaled $70 million; and PY 1992 funding totaled $78 million.

Programs serving Indian and Native Americans are designed to increase the economic well-being of Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians through job training, job placement, and related services leading to permanent, unsubsidized employment. In PY 1992 there were 182 grantees, about two-thirds of which were tribal governments. PY 1990 funding was $58 million; PY 1991 funding was $60 million; and PY 1992 funding was $63 million.

Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV–B): Job Corps. Title IV–B of the Job Training Partnership Act authorizes the Job Corps, a nationwide program that helps at-risk youth escape unhealthy environments and receive skill training. The Job Corps serves severely economically disadvantaged young men and women ages 16 to 24. Enrollees participate in an intensive program of education, vocational training, work experience, counseling, and other activities. The unique feature distinguishing Job Corps from other education and training programs is its residential component, which enables young people to receive a comprehensive array of services in one location. Almost 90 percent of students live in one of 111 Job Corps centers, where they receive food, housing, education, vocational training, medical care, social skills training, counseling, and other support services. About 30 of the Job Corps centers are run by the Departments of Agriculture and of the Interior. Job Corps centers are located in 44 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The PY 1990 appropriation for the Job Corps was $803 million; PY 1991 funding was $867 million; and PY 1992 funding was $920 million.

Job Training Partnership Act (Title IV–D): Pilots and Demonstrations. Pilots and Demonstrations (P&D's) provide job training, employment opportunities, and related services to individuals with specific disadvantages. P&D's address industrywide skill shortages and offer technical aid, training, and employment to particular client groups. One priority group is disadvantaged youth, especially high school dropouts.

Administered at the national level, P&D's operate at State and local levels. Among groups operating P&D programs under grants and contracts from DOL are employer associations; labor organizations; business, labor, and community-based organizations; and national organizations with expertise in specific areas. The following are examples of P&D programs:

- **Career Academy Demonstration**. An early test of the school-to-work model that involved employers in a school-within-a-school curriculum to help prepare youth for graduation and subsequent employment.

- **Cities in Schools**. A public-private partnership devoted to school dropout prevention supported by a variety of private businesses, foundations, and individuals; by a grant from the Department of Justice; and by interagency transfers from the Departments of Health and Human Services and Labor.

- **Parent's Fair Share Demonstration**. A nine-State demonstration supported by the Departments of Health and Human Services and Labor and by private foundations that tested the feasibility of linking child support enforcement with training and employment services for noncustodial parents, most of whom were fathers.

- **Project Team**. A 4-week summer program designed to provide academic tutoring, career exploration, and cultural enrichment by adult mentors to a group of academically at-risk youth from public schools in Washington, D.C.

- **Youth Opportunities Unlimited**. A pilot demonstration aimed at showing that a sufficient number of positive interventions combining public and private resources in a comprehensive network of youth services can counteract negative forces in poor urban and rural neighborhoods.

PY 1990 funding for this program totaled $30 million; PY 1991 totaled $36 million; and PY 1992 funding totaled $36 million.

Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act Programs. The purpose of the national Job Training for the Homeless Demonstration Program (JTHDP), administered by DOL under the McKinney Act, is to advance the development and evaluation of innovative strategies and comprehensive approaches to help homeless people increase employment opportunities, improve job retention, and obtain permanent housing. Funds are awarded through a competitive process to State and local agencies, Private Industry Councils, Indian tribes, and private nonprofit organizations. Programs serve homeless adults, with special emphasis on persons who are old, handicapped, a veteran, a parent with children, or Native American, or on persons with barriers to employment such as a lack of education, mental illness, or alcohol or other drug dependency.

Under JTHDP, DOL is working with HUD to enhance the availability of both transitional and permanent housing to program participants. Twenty-one demonstration projects operating in 12

States and the District of Columbia collaborate with a variety of public and private agencies at the local level to provide homeless persons with a broad range of employment, training, housing, and other services. In FY 1991 the program served 5,826 persons, about 1 percent of whom were under the age of 18. FY 1990 funding totaled $9.4 million; FY 1991 funding totaled $10.7 million; and FY 1992 funding totaled $7.9 million.

U.S. Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Alcohol Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges. Administered by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, this project updated and revised the workshop Alcohol Highway Safety Program for Juvenile Court Judges. The 1-1/2 day training for judges who adjudicated impaired driving cases involving juveniles included sessions on the magnitude of the problem; dispositional alternatives, including enforcement, sanctioning, treatment, and prevention; and police-court cooperation. Judges in 15 States have received the training. State Highway Safety Formula Grant funds were used to support workshops in some States. FY 1991 funding was $61,307, and FY 1992 funding was $40,000.

Community Systemwide Response: Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network. NHTSA, OJJDP, and the Cooperative Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture collaborated on this FY 1990 program to help communities respond to the problem of alcohol and illegal drugs. Extension service agents joined with juvenile court judges to serve as catalysts for communities to institute strategies against drug abuse. This was accomplished by bringing together community agencies in jurisdictions throughout the Nation to more effectively coordinate resources. A Center for Action to help States and communities with this process was established at Purdue University. NHTSA funding for this project was $50,000 in FY 1990, $50,000 in FY 1991, and $50,000 in FY 1992.

Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving. Jointly funded by NHTSA and OJJDP, this project developed a model program to combat the problem of impaired driving among juveniles who used alcohol or drugs. The objective was to increase the use of arrest sanctions by encouraging the criminal justice system to adopt coordinated arrest, prosecution, adjudication, referral, treatment, and other procedures for handling juveniles arrested for driving under the influence. The project developed comprehensive training and technical assistance models, and then replicated an enforcement model that combined aggressive DUI law enforcement with enhanced criminal justice system cooperation. The systemwide enforcement approach united key players in criminal justice—police, prosecutors, judges, and probation officers—in one comprehensive DUI enforcement program. NHTSA awarded $50,000 in FY 1992 for this 3-year program.

Students Against Driving Drunk. Funding was provided to Students Against Driving Drunk to create a training program and manual for State and local youth highway safety program coordinators. The program focused on appropriate messages and methods of presentation for students involved in traffic safety activities. The program was pilot tested in three States. FY 1992 funding for this 1-year project totaled $94,600.

TeamSpirit. A collaborative effort between NHTSA and other Federal agencies, TeamSpirit empowered high school students to take an active role in preventing their peers from abusing drugs or alcohol and driving while impaired. A weeklong training conference for high school student leaders, TeamSpirit helped them gain the knowledge, skills, and motivation to initiate alcohol, drug, and impaired driving prevention projects during the school year. Community organizations such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving sponsored TeamSpirit in many States and local communities. Demonstration programs in five jurisdictions trained approximately 750 high school students. One product resulting from this effort was a peer training manual and curriculum for high school student leaders. In FY 1991 $93,000 was awarded to this project.

Underage Use and Abuse of Alcohol. The goal of this project was to reduce the purchase, public possession, and consumption of alcohol by underage youth in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. In the first year of funding, project staff studied the problem by conducting focus groups, sponsoring a youth conference, and reviewing existing data. In the second year, strategies for addressing the problem were developed and implemented. These strategies included roll call presentations to law enforcement personnel, sting operations, coordinated check point systems, presentations to representatives of the court, and training workshops for regional law enforcement personnel and servers and sellers of alcohol. FY 1992 funding for this 3-year project totaled $225,000.

Youth Traffic Safety Enforcement Workshops. This program was designed to address recent research that has shown that although youth were greatly underrepresented in arrests for driving while under the influence of alcohol (DUI), they were greatly overrepresented in fatal crashes. Reasons for low enforcement of DUI laws and strategies for correcting this problem were presented to law enforcement personnel across the Nation in three pilot sites. The workshops stressed increased enforcement of traffic offenses, particularly impaired driving offenses among youth. NHTSA anticipates that the workshop will be delivered to more than 21 States starting in spring 1995. FY 1992 funding for this 2-year project was $124,000.

Juvenile Delinqueny Development Statements: A Report on Federal Programs may be obtained through the Internet via the NCJRS Bulletin Board System (telnet to ncjrsbbs.aspensys.com or direct dial to 301-738-8895) and through the NCJRS Anonymous FTP site (ncjrs.aspensys.com). Users should login to the Anonymous FTP site as "anonymous" and use their Internet address for the password. The file (juvenile.wp) is located under the /pub/ncjrs subdirectory. Please note that this is a WordPerfect 5.1 file and will require PKUNZIP to decompress the file.

In addition to being available through the Internet, copies may be purchased from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse for $22.50 (U.S.), $27.50 (Canada), and $40.50 (Other International). To order a copy of the 362-page *Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements: A Report on Federal Programs* (NCJ 150712), write the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849, or call 800-638-8736.

Appendix A: Participating Agencies

These Coordinating Council agencies provided information for this report. Questions about the programs listed in the report should be directed to the sponsoring agency.

ACTION

Corporation for National Service
1100 Vermont Avenue NW.
Room 8200
Washington, DC 20525
202-606-4806
Contact: Director

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Office of Demand Reduction
Office of National Drug Control Policy
750 17th Street NW.
Room 604
Washington, DC 20500
202-673-2520
Contact: Program Analyst

U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of Agriculture
14th and Independence Avenue SW.
Room 3860, South Building
Washington, DC 20250-0900
202-720-3891
Contact: Administrator

U.S. Department of Education

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
U.S. Department of Education
600 Independence Avenue SW.
The Portals, Room 4011B
Washington, DC 20202-6123
202-260-3954
Contact: Director

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children, Youth and Families
Family and Youth Services Bureau
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
330 C Street SW.
Room 2428
Washington, DC 20201
202-205-8054
Contact: Division Director

Administration for Native Americans
Planning and Support Division
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue SW.
Room 348F
Washington, DC 20201
202-690-5780
Contact: Director

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
Division of Community Prevention Training
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
5515 Security Avenue
Rockwall, II-Room 9D-18
Rockville, MD 20857
301-443-0369
Contact: Director

National Institute of Mental Health
National Institutes of Health
Prevention Research Branch
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
10-85 5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
301-443-4283
Contact: Chief

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
Prevention Research Branch
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Willco Building
Suite 505
6000 Executive Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20892
301-443-8767
Contact: Chief

National Institute on Drug Abuse
National Institutes of Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Prevention Research Branch
9A42-A53 Parklawn
Rockville, MD 20857
301-334-1514
Contact: Chief

Office of Community Services
Administration for Children, Youth and Families
Demonstration Partnership Programs
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
370 L'Enfant Promenade SW.
Fifth Floor
Washington, DC 20447
202-401-2333
Contact: Director

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Drug-Free Neighborhoods Division
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 Seventh Street SW.
Suite 4118
Washington, DC 20410
202-708-1197
Contact: Chief

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Office of Tribal Services
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW.
Washington, DC 20240
202-467-9610
Contact: Child Protection Coordinator

U.S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Justice Assistance
Policy, Development, and Management Division
U.S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Room 1042
Washington, DC 20531
202-616-3457
Contact: Branch Chief

Bureau of Prisons
Community Corrections
U.S. Department of Justice
320 First Street NW.
Room 520
Washington, DC 20534
202-307-3171
Contact: Community Corrections Specialist

Community Relations Service
Office of Technical Assistance and Support
U.S. Department of Justice
5500 Friendship Boulevard
Room 300-J
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
301-492-5969
Contact: Associate Director

Drug Enforcement Administration
Demand Reduction Section
U.S. Department of Justice
700 Army Navy Drive
Arlington, VA 22202
202-307-7936
Contact: Preventive Programs Specialist

National Institute of Justice
Crime Prevention and Enforcement Division
U.S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Room 874
Washington, DC 20531
202-307-2942
Contact: Director

Office for Victims of Crime
Federal Crimes Victims Division
U.S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Room 1352
Washington, DC 20531
202-514-6444
Contact: Director

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
U.S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
202-307-5911
Contact: Administrator

U.S. Department of Labor

Office of Policy and Research
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Room N5637
Washington, DC 20210
202-219-8660
Contact: Deputy Administrator

U.S. Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
U.S. Department of Transportation
400 Seventh Street SW.
Room 5130
Washington, DC 20590
202-366-2724
Contact: Administrator

Appendix B: Glossary of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACA	American Correctional Association
ACF	Administration for Children and Families
ACYF	Administration for Children, Youth and Families
ADAMHA	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
AFDC	Aid for Families With Dependent Children
ANA	Administration for Native Americans
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance
BOP	Bureau of Prisons
CASA	Court-Appointed Special Advocate
CIS	Cities in Schools
CLUB	Career and Life United in Boston
COSSMHO	National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Service Organizations
CRS	Community Relations Service
CSAP	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
CSR	Community Systemwide Response
DARE	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DSO	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
DUF	Drug Use Forecasting
DUI	Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol
ECHO	Exploited Children's Help Organization
ED	U.S. Department of Education
GREAT	Gang Resistance Education and Training

HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
INLINE	Indian Law Enforcement Information Network
JJDP	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
MCAP	Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NCMEC	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
NHSACA	National High School Athletic Coaches Association
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
NIBRS	National Incident-Based Reporting System
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health
NISMART	National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway [Children]
NPS	National Park Service
OCS	Office of Community Services
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OSERS	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
OVC	Office for Victims of Crime
P&D's	Pilots and Demonstrations
PATHS	Providing Alternative Thinking Strategies
RAD	Race Against Drugs
RESTTA	Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance
RID	Regimented Inmate Discipline
RSVP	Retired Senior Volunteer Program
SAG	State Advisory Group
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

VISTA	Volunteers in Service to America
VOCA	Victims of Crime Act
YSP	Youth Sports Program

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Note: The numbers in parentheses refer to the goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act that each program addresses. See chapter 2 for a complete list of the 18 goals.

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